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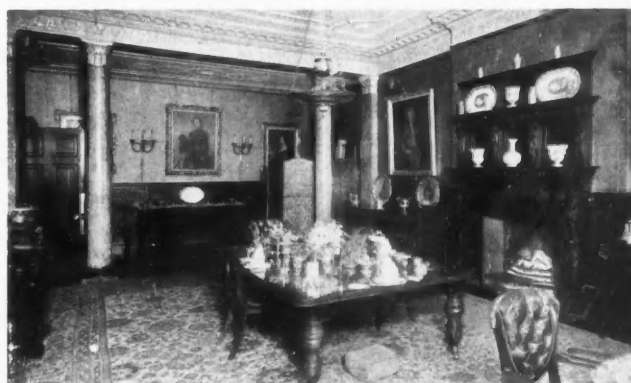
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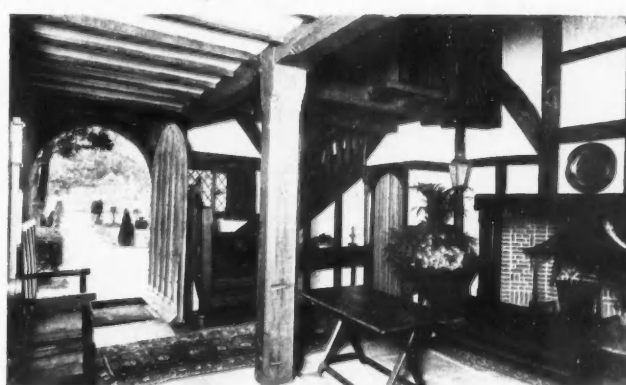
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formerly a Monastery, with a beautiful old Residence, half-timbered and tiled, mellowed by time and altogether unique. It contains the refectory, abbot's parlour, red hall, drawing room, billiard room, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms. The House is replete with oak floors and beamed ceilings, oak panelling and oak timbered, leaded lights and dormer windows.

In the hall still hangs the Armour worn by occupiers of the house in the Mediaeval period.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN WATER.

Garage for three cars with cottage.

THE OLD-WORLD GROUNDS, timbered with forest and coniferous trees, are a great feature. En-tout-cas tennis court, kitchen garden; in all about FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES, with valuable frontages.

FOR SALE or to be LET, FURNISHED.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (F. 7,891.)

BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND PETWORTH

900 Acres Excellent Shooting, including 160 acres woodland, average bag 1,000 pheasants—apart from partridge, wild duck and woodcock.

GEORGIAN HOUSE,

commanding views to the South Downs and Surrey Hills.

Hall, four reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms. Electric light. Hot air heating.

FINE RANGE OF STABLING,

and loose boxes for Polo ponies, good garage accommodation and useful outbuildings. Three cottages.

Well maintained Grounds and Gardens, tennis court, formal garden, matured kitchen garden, lily pools, etc. Park and meadowland; about

60 ACRES.

Excellent hunting facilities. Golf within easy reach.

For Sale at a moderate price, or would be Let Unfurnished.

Recommended by Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (9,359.)



A SPORTSMAN'S PROPERTY

WEST COAST OF IRELAND

Grouse and Mixed Shooting over 32,838 Acres.

Excellent Salmon and Sea-Trout angling in two rivers. Yachting and Sea-fishing.

Stone-built Residence, overlooking sea. Entrance hall and two reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bathroom. Excellent water supply. Satisfactory drainage. Garage and outhouses. Attractive garden and grounds.

FOR SALE WITH 300 ACRES

and SHOOTING RIGHTS over 32,838 ACRES. Salmon and Sea-Trout fishing in the Owenduff and Bellaveaney Rivers, and in the Sea.

PRICE, £2,500

to include practically the whole of the contents of the house.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (28,258.)

ADJOINING CHISLEHURST COMMON

and Overlooking the Golf Course.



Willetts-built House.

IN EXCELLENT REPAIR THROUGHOUT

Entrance hall, three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, excellent offices.

LARGE GARAGE.

ATTRACTIVE but INEXPENSIVE

GROUNDWORKS of HALF-AN-ACRE.

For Sale at a Reasonable Price.

Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. CARTER, LAW AND LEECH, Station Approach, Chislehurst, Kent; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (34,468.)



WEST SUSSEX

Midway between Guildford and the Coast.

Standing high with full South aspect.

A RESTORED AND MODERNISED SUSSEX FARMHOUSE, dating from the XIIIth CENTURY, having old oak and original open hearths, stone-flagged hall, showing timbers in perfect state, three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, three bathrooms.

Oak floors.

Electric light.

Central heating.

DOUBLE GARAGE, range of hunter boxes.

Two modern cottages.

Away from the House are complete buildings for a Pedigree Herd.

75 ACRES PASTURES, 24 ACRES ARABLE, SEVENTEEN ACRES WOODS; in all

118 ACRES

Hunting. Polo. Golf.

FOR SALE.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (34,383.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

17 miles from London

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS INTERSECTED BY A STREAM

A Queen Anne House of Mellowed Red Brick

On gravel soil with south aspect and pleasant views.

MANY PANELLLED ROOMS and open fireplaces. Lounge hall, beautiful double drawing room and two other reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Main gas and water. Electric light available. Central heating.

STABLING AND GARAGE.

GUEST HOUSE OR COTTAGE.

Particularly attractive Grounds with fine old trees

Box and yew hedges, rustic bridge, walled vegetable and flower garden, paddock; in all five-and-a-half acres.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

Personally inspected and recommended by Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (34,441.)



KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
RIVIERA ASSOCIATES
ANGLO-AMERICAN AGENCY
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400 FEET UP IN THE OXFORDSHIRE CHILTERN

LONDON 38 MILES.

ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING FORTIFIED MANOR HOUSES IN ENGLAND WITH BATTLEMENTED TOWERS AND KEEP DATING FROM A.D. 1347.

Superbly placed in a deer park, the historical gabled TUDOR MANOR HOUSE contains several panelled rooms, much old oak, open fireplaces and beautiful decorative work by Abraham Swann. It has recently been artistically renovated and modernised at great expense.



Lounge hall, four reception rooms, nine principal bed rooms, nine bath rooms, three dressing rooms, seven servants' bed rooms, and bathroom, entirely new model offices.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

TUDOR DOWER HOUSE.

CROMWELLIAN STABLES.

UNIQUE WELL HOUSE.

FOUR COTTAGES, FARMERY,

STABLING, GARAGES.

Charming inexpensive grounds, park, 97 acres Woodland, in all



**305 ACRES APPROXIMATELY
FOR SALE, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.**

Strongly recommended from personal inspection—HAMPTON & SONS, 20, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.1.

HIGH UP WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL VIEW.

KENLEY, SURREY

CLOSE TO NUMEROUS FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.



ST. MARGARET'S, HAYES LANE.

AN ARTISTIC MOD-
ERN FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE

containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two luxuriously appointed bathrooms, compact offices.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Main drainage.

DETACHED GARAGE, OUTBUILDINGS. Most charming Grounds, with tennis lawn, fine rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard, etc., in all

NEARLY 1½ ACRES.

To be sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, ARLINGTON STREET, S.W.1, on TUESDAY, 7TH APRIL next (unless previously sold). Solicitors: Messrs. FORSYTE, KERMAN & PHILLIPS, 9, Carlos Place, W.1. Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEW of the English Channel, coast line and surrounding beautiful country. **NEAR VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT** Warm sunny climate. High altitude. Sheltered position.



THE SHUTE, ST. LAWRENCE

Attractive Family Residence, containing entrance hall, two or three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and compact offices. Central heating. Co.'s electric light and water. Two cottages, garage and stabling.

MAGNIFICENT PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Tennis lawns, rock and flower gardens, orchard, paddock, etc., in all nearly

5¼ ACRES

Part is held on lease for over 900 years and the remainder is Freehold. To be sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, ARLINGTON STREET, S.W.1, on TUESDAY, 5TH MAY (unless previously sold). Solicitors: Messrs. CRAWLEY, ARNOLD & Co. 1, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

By Order of Executors

BETWEEN REDHILL & GODSTONE

Beautifully Secluded. High up. Lovely view. Complete rurality.

"LONE OAK," NUTFIELD.

QUAINT LITTLE PROPERTY OF CHARACTER, comprising interesting stone-built Freehold Residence containing lounge and inner halls, three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, complete offices. Artistic appointments.



Company's electric light, gas and water. Garage and stabling. Well shaded Grounds, inexpensive yet most effectively displayed, with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden and paddock, etc., in all nearly

6 ACRES.

To be sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, ARLINGTON STREET, S.W.1, on Tuesday, 28th April next (unless previously sold). Solicitors: Messrs. MORRISON, HEWITT & HARRIS, Reigate. Land Agents: HOOPER, CUSHEN & Co., 27, Clements Lane, E.C.4.

Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

AMIDST GLORIOUS SURROUNDINGS FOUND ONLY IN THE FAMOUS

CORNISH RIVIERA

2 miles from the Coast. Excellent sporting facilities.

TREWIDDLE HOUSE, ST. AUSTELL.

A comfortable and compact Freehold RESIDENCE.

approached by long drive and containing on only two floors, halls, four reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, with lavatory basins (h. and c.), three bathrooms, compact offices. Company's water and electric light.



Garage, Stabling, Farmery, Lodge, etc. BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, with a world-famous collection of rare tropical trees and shrubs, tennis and other lawns, mixed orchard, ponds, kitchen garden, orchard and meadowland, etc., in all over

21 ACRES.

To be sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, ARLINGTON STREET, S.W.1, on Tuesday, 28th April next (unless previously sold). Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

IN A LOVELY WOODLAND SETTING.

13 miles from the Metropolis.

BEAUTIFULLY SECLUDED AND COUNTRYFIED POSITION AT **CLAYGATE, SURREY**

IDEAL RETREAT FOR BUSINESS MAN

THE COPSE

An attractive MOD-ERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by carriage drive, and containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating, main drainage



GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Well-shaded and inexpensive grounds with hard tennis court, lawn, spinney, etc., in all nearly

1½ ACRES

To be Sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, ARLINGTON STREET, S.W.1, on TUESDAY, 28TH APRIL (unless previously sold). Solicitors, Messrs. BEAUMONT & SON, 380, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers, EWBANK & Co., 19, High Street, Cobham, and HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

NORFOLK

FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

THIS ATTRACTIVE OLD RESIDENCE OF THE MANOR HOUSE TYPE.

Nice hall, three reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms.

GARAGE—2 CARS.

COTTAGE.

Grounds of

5 ACRES

a feature being fine old brick walls. Yew hedges, double tennis court, woodland walk, orchard and paddock.



£2,550 ACCEPTED FOR QUICK SALE

Full particulars from the Agents,

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

**THE OFFICES OF HAMPTON & SONS, ESTATE AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS, 20, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.1
WILL BE TRANSFERRED EARLY IN MARCH TO 6, ARLINGTON STREET, S.W.1.**

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OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES.

Telegraphic Address :
"Overbid-Piccy, London."

SPORTING ESTATE IN HAMPSHIRE

ONE HOUR BY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE FROM LONDON

**Charming Old-fashioned
Residence dating from 18th Century**

Well-placed in finely-timbered old-world grounds, approached by an avenue carriage drive with lodge.

Four reception rooms, billiard room, twelve bed and dressing rooms (all with lavatory basins), three bathrooms, usual offices.

**COY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.**

Extensive stabling and garage accommodation.

THREE FARMS. SECONDARY RESIDENCE.

Trout Fishing

1,200 ACRES

For sale by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. 15,241.

HAMPSHIRE

**A LOVELY OLD QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, A FINE
EXAMPLE OF ITS PERIOD, SEATED IN A SMALL,
WELL-TIMBERED PARK**

It commands very charming views, and is approached by a carriage drive. Panelled hall, three reception rooms, good domestic offices, about a dozen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms. Electric light, central heating, etc.

TWO COTTAGES, good stabling and garage accommodation. Dignified old grounds laid out in spreading lawns and terraces, shaded by fine specimen trees. Small farmery.

FOR SALE WITH 25 ACRES by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, from whom further particulars and photos may be obtained. 16,433.

GLOS-WILTS BORDERS

Lovely district, a few miles from a good town.

A Picturesque Tudor Residence

containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

COY'S WATER.

Stabling, etc. Matured gardens, pasture and woodland.

Bounded by a Trout Stream

£3,250

40 ACRES

Agents, MESSRS. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,610.)

Just in the market

OXFORDSHIRE

400ft. up; in heavily wooded undulating country.

A Fine Old Tudor Residence

of great historical and archaeological interest. Recently the subject of considerable expenditure; luxuriously appointed and up-to-date in every way, yet preserving its old-world features and atmosphere quite unspoilt.

Beautiful oak-panelled hall, four reception, eighteen bed and dressing rooms, ten bathrooms, servants' accommodation.

Electric Light. Coy's Water. Central Heating throughout.

**PICTURESQUE DOWER HOUSE. ANCIENT GOTHIC RUINS.
INTERESTING OLD WELL HOUSE WITH LARGE DONKEY WHEEL.**

Ample stabling and garage accommodation. Several Cottages. Farmery. The old-world gardens and grounds comprise extensive lawns, shaded by specimen timber and flowering trees; walled rose garden, etc.

**Well-timbered Undulating Park and Woodlands
300 ACRES**

Agents, MESSRS. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,472.)

**In a secluded woodland setting
near to the Sussex Coast**

well-placed on a southern slope, approached by a long carriage drive and surrounded by

Exceptionally Choice Grounds

beautifully diversified in character.

FINE MODERN RESIDENCE

conveniently planned; in splendid order and having all modern conveniences. Oak panelled lounge hall, three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, etc.

**AMPLE STABLING AND GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.
FOUR EXCELLENT COTTAGES.**

FOR SALE WITH 30 ACRES

Personally inspected by MESSRS OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,816.)

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO YACHTSMEN

beautifully placed, in park-like surroundings approached by a long carriage drive with lodge at entrance, and enjoying

EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER SOUTHAMPTON WATER

FOR SALE,

A CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE

in excellent order and having modern conveniences, including Electric Light, etc. It contains

Three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms

THREE COTTAGES.

Ample stabling and garage accommodation.

**ATTRACTIVE OLD GARDENS AND
GROUNDS**

shaded by very fine specimen cedars, conifers and other trees. Walled kitchen garden, orchard, etc.

**Beautifully timbered Parklands of
nearly 40 Acres**

Personally inspected by MESSRS. OSBORN AND MERCER. (13,830.)

A JACOBAN RESIDENCE

In Shropshire—well placed in matured grounds, approached by two carriage drives, each with lodge at entrance. It contains a collection of

VALUABLE OAK PANELLING

(including a unique carved chimney-piece said to be worth £1,000), and other period features.

ONLY £7,000 WITH 100 ACRES

There are four good reception rooms, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

**Electric light. Central heating.
In first-rate order.**

Ample Stabling and Garage Accommodation.

HOME FARM. TWO COTTAGES.

Rich old pasture and arable land, especially suited for stock-breeding, and

BOUNDED BY A TROUT STREAM

Particulars of this outstanding offer from Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,421.)

Picturesque Old Dower House in Norfolk

200-300 years old. Well placed, facing south, approached by a carriage drive with lodge at entrance, and containing: Four reception rooms, *nine bed-rooms*, three bathrooms and usual offices.

Up-to-date with lavatory basins in bed-rooms, Coy's Electricity, Central Heating.

Two garages and other buildings. Cottage. Pleasant gardens with lawns for tennis, etc. Orchard.

**Well-Timbered Parklands of
25 Acres**

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,392.)

FAVOURITE WEST SUSSEX

between the Downs and the sea, and within easy reach of Goodwood—delightfully placed in well-timbered surroundings with charming views, approached by two long winding carriage drives, each with lodge at entrance. **TO BE SOLD, a**

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE

in first-rate order, extremely well appointed, and having every modern comfort, including electric light, central heating. Company's water and gas, etc. The accommodation comprises: Hall, fine suite of reception rooms, eleven principal bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms and servants' accommodation.

OLD-WORLD GROUNDS OF UNIQUE CHARM

adorned by a wonderful variety of specimen forest and ornamental trees. There are wide-spreading lawns, hard and grass tennis courts, rose garden; completely walled kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees. Excellent garage accommodation. Stabling for six, and groom's rooms. Two cottages. Squash racquet court. Dower house of six bedrooms.

MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED PARK OF 60 ACRES

Personally inspected by the Agents, MESSRS. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,089.)

GLOS

TYPICAL

GEORGIAN HOUSE

WITH 20 OR 600 ACRES

THE RESIDENCE occupies a secluded situation, facing south, enjoying extensive views and approached by a long carriage drive with lodge. Hall, four reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

Up-to-date with Company's Electricity and Water. Complete Central Heating, etc.

Good garage accommodation and other buildings. Gardener's Cottage. Matured gardens and grounds, with lawns, tennis court, orchard, etc.; also

TWO FIRST-RATE DAIRY FARMS.

with Farmhouses, model buildings, numerous cottages, and valuable pastureland. Plan and photos of the Agents, MESSRS. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,102.)

Telephone No.:
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

WORCS AND HEREFORD BORDERS

TROUT STREAM. MANORIAL RIGHTS.



300ft. above sea in lovely unspoiled country.
TO BE SOLD, a compact residential property of about 300 ACRES, of which a considerable area are lovely WOODLANDS and carrying a really delightful GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, approached by drive.

Eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms, hall and four reception rooms, servants' hall, etc.
Never failing gravitation water, ELECTRICITY, MODERN DRAINAGE.
Capital HOME FARM (det.), COTTAGES, all amenities. Most attractive (man and boy) old-world GROUNDS, with HARD TENNIS COURT, walled GARDEN, old-established ORCHARDS, etc.

Full particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A. 7428.)

BERKS

on the main G.W.R. LINE, a little over an hour's run, and TWELVE MILES FROM OXFORD.



On the outskirts of a pretty old Village with 'bus services, **TO BE SOLD**, a pretty little property of about ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES, carrying a well planned Residence, part of considerable age and containing

Ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, three good reception rooms, maid's sitting room, etc., and having Co.'s electricity, etc. installed.
FINE OLD TITHE BARN, converted for GARAGE and STABLING. WELL TIMBERED GROUNDS with TENNIS LAWN.

Inspected by the Owners' Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A. 4618.)

IN A FOLD OF THE KENTISH HILLS

A CHARMING RESIDENCE DATED 1602
and mentioned in the Domesday Book.



OAK PANELLED LOUNGE, THREE RECEPTION, LOGGIA, THIRTEEN PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN SECONDARY BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATHS.

Electric light, Company's water, Central heating.

Modern drainage. Telephone.

Garage for Five Cars.

Stabling for Ten Horses.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS OF SIMPLE CHARACTER. PARK- LAND OF ABOUT 70 ACRES. SIX COTTAGES AND HOME FARM.

IN ALL ABOUT 400 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. VERY LOW PRICE.

Further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A. 2614.)

HANTS-BERKS BORDERS

400ft. up. Magnificent views over the
BEAUTIFUL HIGHCLERE DISTRICT.



PERFECTLY SECLUDED.

FOUR RECEPTION, THREE BATHS, TWELVE BED AND DRESSING. Main electric light. Central heating. Good water and drainage.

Garages, stabling with rooms, three cottages.
BEAUTIFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, together with excellent pastureland; in all

ABOUT 24 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

LOW PRICE.

Particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 4927.)

BERKS.—THE FRILFORD LODGE ESTATE, between Oxford and Wantage, comprising "Frilford Lodge," a comfortable Residence of moderate size, with four cottages, stables, paddocks and woodland; area 37 acres. Collins Farm, with 91 acres, seven cottages, four fine barns, modern piggeries, etc. Peade Farm of 10 acres, with stone house, two barns, yards, buildings, etc. Two residential building sites of 20 acres and 13 acres near Frilford Heath Golf Course. Auction Sale in Abingdon on March 2nd. With Possession.—Exors. Sale, ADKIN, BELCHER & BOWEN, Land Agents, 10, High Street, Abingdon, Berks.



ARGYLLSHIRE.—SANNA BHEAG, ARDNA-MURCHAN. One of *Country Life's* "Lesser Country Houses," erected in 1927. Unequalled in Highlands for picturesqueness and comfort. Built of dry-stone and thatch to harmonise with scenery—most magnificent—in secluded haven (permanently inaccessible to charabancs), with every appeal to NON-SPORTING lovers of unspoilt Highlands. Virtual wild bird sanctuary. Wonderful sands, safe bathing; large lofty rooms (three public), four bed, two servants', bath with unsurpassable h.w. supply. Large kitchen, washhouse, and garage. Electric light generated by water-power; central heating; everything labour saving. One acre garden, including stream. All outgoings under £15 p.a. House in perfect repair. Upkeep negligible. Price £3,000 (irreducible); cost nearly £7,000. Long lease might be considered. Immediate entry.—Write, Miss DONALDSON, Pitminster, Taunton.

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY

SALISBURY, LONDON, SHERBORNE, SOUTHAMPTON.

WILTS

TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
On the outskirts of Salisbury, 200ft. above sea level. London reached in 1½ hours.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

with ONE MILE of FISHING (more available if required).

Twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall; complete offices.

ENTRANCE LODGE. MILL HOUSE. TWO COTTAGES. STABLING, GARAGES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Attractive gardens and grounds with pastureland, in all about 47 ACRES.



Full particulars of Messrs. RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE SMALL ESTATE IN BRIGHTON.—Central, with healthy sea and Downland air, CHARMING RESIDENCE, in over TWO-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES of well-matured grounds, very secluded; grotto, unique rockery, valuable frontages. Accommodation: six bedrooms, two bath, three reception, staff bedrooms and offices. Garage for four cars. Stabling. Two houses for gardener, etc. Greenhouses. Conservatory. —Particulars, photographs and plan of the Sole Agents, WINKWORTHS, F.A.I., Preston Street, Brighton (Telephone: 2202); and at Hove.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

SOUTH OF IRELAND.—INNISH BEG HOUSE, SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK.—This ideal Gentleman's RESIDENCE to be Let fully furnished, with or without land, for five years or shorter term. Moderate rent. Excellent yachting facilities. Fishing. Shooting. Golf, etc.—Full particulars from W. G. WOOD & SONS, Estate Agents, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.

Telephones :
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON

Telegrams :
"Submit, London."

ONE OF THE FINEST HUNTING CENTRES IN ENGLAND

WARWICK TEN MILES. NINE MILES BANBURY.



EXCELLENT STABLING WITH TWELVE LOOSE BOXES AND GROOM'S COTTAGE

Stone built outbuildings and two garages conveniently disposed around a gravelled yard.

LOVELY GARDENS, WITH BEAUTIFUL TREES, LAWNS, HERBACEOUS BORDERS AND TENNIS COURTS. THE REMAINDER OF THE ESTATE IS RICH PASTURELAND.

IN ALL ABOUT 130 ACRES

INCOME DERIVED APPROACHING £180 PER ANNUM.
URGENT SALE INVITES REASONABLE OFFER.

UNUSUALLY FINE STONE-BUILT MANOR DATING FROM THE TUDOR PERIOD

Except for one wing which was renewed about 50 years ago,
the structure remains unaltered.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, NINE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS
TWO BATHROOMS. MAIN ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING



Confidently recommended from personal knowledge by Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON (15,031.)

ON FINE SANDY RIDGE—CLOSE TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—MOST PICTURESQUE HOUSE erected few years ago in typical Kentish farmhouse style, half-timbered with mullioned windows, a faithful replica. Magnificent position overlooking valley, with vistas of distant forest. Long drive from unfrequented road. Three reception, twelve bedrooms, three baths. All main services laid on. Modern sanitation. Garage for four cars. Exceedingly well planned gardens. Hard court. Kitchen and formal gardens. Mown grass walk to beautiful woodland. Two picturesque cottages. Park-like grassland. 45 ACRES. Never for sale before. Photographs from Sole Agents. (15,569.)

HALF-AN-HOUR'S RAIL BY G.W.R.—DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE. built about 1760 and entirely reconditioned with all modern comforts, being now a home of outstanding merit. Close to old-world village. Most beautiful interior with every possible modern innovation. Panelled reception hall, lounge and dining-room; four principal bedrooms, the fittings of which have been studied individually; three bathrooms; three bedrooms for servants; five additional rooms with bathroom. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Garage and stabling. Badminton court (50ft. by 28ft.) with spring floor. Pretty gardens; wall kitchen garden. Fine old trees and paddock. Over TEN ACRES. Greatly reduced price. (15,884.)

BEAUTIFUL WEST SUSSEX.—FINE VIEWS OF SOUTH DOWNS, twelve miles from coast. Elizabethan house of old-world charm containing many interesting period features. The house was originally situated in Suffolk and was recently removed to its present site and re-erected at an enormous expense. Fine old oak beams and valuable carvings. Drive with lodge. Four reception, ten bedrooms, three baths. Main electricity and power, main gas and water. Central heating. Garages, stabling. Fine old grounds of SIX ACRES. Grass lawns, gardens lately reconstructed, hard court, kitchen garden, and paddock. Really worth seeing. Hunting, fishing, and golf. Just in the market. (14,822.)

ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY BEAUTIFUL ASHDOWN FOREST



TRULY DELIGHTFUL HOUSE

600 FEET UP. PANORAMIC VIEWS.

Erected in style of Old English
Manor House on two floors only.

Three reception, eleven bedrooms, two baths.
Electric light; central heating; private water supply.
Stabling, garage, cottage.

GARDENS A PARTICULAR FEATURE.

In full state of maturity. Tennis lawns. Covered Badminton court. Clipped yews. Very fine ornamental timber, flower and kitchen gardens.

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

First-class Golf.

CURTIS & HENSON. (10,186.)

EXTENSIVE VIEWS OF HAMPSHIRE DOWNS (between Newbury and Kingsclere).—Unusually attractive red brick and tiled HOUSE of solid construction, built by architect for his own occupation. Fine position, 400ft. up. Gravel soil. Long drive. Four reception, eleven bedrooms, three baths. Main electricity, ample water, central heating. Usual drainage. Garages, chauffeur's rooms, stabling, three good cottages. Easily run gardens, three tennis courts. Sheltered kitchen garden, very productive. Beautiful trees, park-like pasture. 12 or 24 ACRES. For Sale or to be Let on Lease. Properties in this sought-after locality seldom come into the market. (14,909.)

NEAR HASLEMERE, MIDHURST AND PETWORTH (magnificent position, uninterrupted views to the South Downs).—Well-planned modern residence, erected on site of XVIIIth century house. Two long drives. Six reception, twenty bedrooms, four baths. Electric light, central heating, water by gravitation. Stabling, garages, groom's rooms. Hardcourt with gallery. Pleasure ground with magnificent trees, sheet of water affording boating and fishing, fountains, bridges, cascades, rock gardens. Roman bath and wall, rhododendrons, pergola. Gardener's cottage, walled garden, orchard, woodland and pasture. 30 ACRES. Prompt sale desired. (13,810.)

HALF-AN-HOUR FROM LONDON BRIDGE.—Magnificent position on Surrey Hills; 600ft., with beautiful views. Exceedingly picturesque HOUSE, erected by famous architect in style of Sussex farmhouse; perfect privacy; entirely on two floors. Three reception, billiard room, twelve bedrooms, five baths; all main services, central heating, basins in all bedrooms; garage for three cars; unique pleasure grounds, rock garden, tennis court, kitchen garden, woodland and meadowland. Great sacrifice for immediate sale, with FIFTEEN ACRES. Splendid opportunity for business man. Several golf courses within easy reach. (15,715.)

HUNTING FOUR DAYS A WEEK WITH THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S AND V.W.H. HOUNDS

90 MINUTES RAIL. WONDERFUL VIEWS. GRAVEL SUB-SOIL.

OLD GEORGIAN MANOR.
LUXURIOUSLY FITTED AND
IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.
SIXTEEN BEDROOMS.
FOUR BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND
CENTRAL HEATING.
ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.



FOUR EXCELLENT COTTAGES.
STABLING FOR SIXTEEN
HUNTERS. GARAGE FOR FOUR
CARS.

BEAUTIFUL CHESTNUT
AVENUE.
TROUT FISHING AVAILABLE.
NEAR POLO AND GOLF.

SQUASH COURT AND
SEPARATE STAFF ROOMS.
UP-TO-DATE SANITATION.

PLEASURE GARDENS A SPECIAL FEATURE

TENNIS LAWN. TWO ORCHARDS. FINE TREES. RICH GRASSLAND.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 45 ACRES AT A REDUCED PRICE

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600 FEET UP ON THE CHILTERN HILLS



Under one hour from City and West End. Magnificent views over beautiful country.

"RIGNALLS," GREAT MISSENDEN

MODERN HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER.

Beautifully appointed. In faultless order. Eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, lounge hall, three charming reception rooms.

Company's water. Electric light. Central heating. Independent Hot Water. Modern Drainage.

GARAGE FOR SEVERAL CARS. TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS

Hard tennis court. Orchard. Grass and woodland.

ABOUT 20 ACRES

FREEHOLD, FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION LATER.

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FINEST SPORTING HUNTING COUNTRY IN WILTSHIRE.

A PICTURESQUE STONE-BUILT HOUSE

In perfect order. Recently the subject of a large expenditure.

Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, six bathrooms, hall, four reception rooms. Billiard Room. Complete domestic offices.

Electric light. Splendid water supply. Central heating. Independent hot water.

Oak floors. Panelled Walls. Lavatory basins in best bedrooms.

STABLING. OUTBUILDINGS. TWO GOOD COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS

ABOUT 200 ACRES

Including PARKLAND, PASTURE and 60 ACRES OF WOODS.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended.—Owners' Agents,
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PERFECTLY POSITIONED AND ONLY ONE-AND-A-HALF

HOURS FROM LONDON BY EXPRESS TRAINS.

FIRST-RATE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.

Fishing. Shooting. Hunting.

THE LOVELY PERIOD HOUSE

set within perfect old gardens amidst well-wooded surroundings; fourteen bedrooms, four bathrooms, charming suite of reception rooms; beautifully appointed and up to date in every respect.

AMPLE STABLING AND GARAGES, NUMEROUS COTTAGES,
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FOR SALE WITH 1,000 ACRES

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ON THE CHILTERN. LONDON 28 MILES

DELIGHTFUL RURAL SURROUNDINGS, YET EASY OF ACCESS.

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RESIDENCE OF GREAT
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ANNE CHARACTERISTICS

TWELVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
FOUR BATHROOMS,
FOUR DELIGHTFUL RECEPTION ROOMS.

EVERY MODERN REQUIREMENT INSTALLED. THREE COTTAGES. SQUASH COURT. MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS
IN ALL OVER 30 ACRES.

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500 FEET UP IN THE CENTRE OF THE QUORN COUNTRY

EXTENSIVE VIEWS. ON THE BORDERS OF THE COTTESMORE AND MR. FERNIE'S HUNT.
CONVENIENT FOR OAKHAM, MELTON MOWBRAY AND LEICESTER.



PERFECTLY APPOINTED AND THOROUGHLY MODERNISED HUNTING BOX.
TEN BEDROOMS. FOUR BATHROOMS. LOUNGE HALL. THREE RECEPTION ROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.
EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.

FIRST-RATE STABLING. THIRTEEN BOXES. EIGHT STALLS. GARAGES. TWO COTTAGES. CHARMING TERRACED GARDENS. PADDOCKS AND
WELL-KNOWN FOX COVERTS.

126 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

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ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for Sale, near golf course, super-bathing pool, two stations; recently completed; four bed, two reception, tiled bathroom and kitchen, polished floors, covered verandah with magnificent country and sea views. Garage. Garden. All modern labour-saving refinements.—Apply 14, Knoll Rise.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

SCOTLAND.

KILCONQUHAR, FIFE.—GIBLSTON HOUSE, with garden, tennis court, and garage, will be let furnished or unfurnished. The house is very attractively situated about 4 miles from the sea, 5 miles from Elie, 9 miles from St. Andrews, while the railway station at Kilconquhar is 3½ miles away. The famous Loch Leven is within 25 miles of the house. Accommodation: four public, seven bed and dressing rooms, servants' rooms, electric light and power; central heating.—Full particulars from GILLESPIE & PATERSON, W.S. 31, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

HETHERSETT OLD HALL.

(Six Miles from Norwich.)

FOR SALE, EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

standing in finely timbered grounds; large entrance hall, three reception rooms, eight principal and five servants' bed rooms, two bathrooms; good outbuildings, stabling, two garages, and two good cottages.

SMALL FARM WITH HOUSE AND BUILDINGS,

Area about 82 ACRES.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE

IN THE DORKING, GUILDFORD, AND GODALMING
AREAS,

on a sand and gravel soil.

A VERY CHOICE MODERN RESIDENCE
commanding good views and standing in fine grounds. About
twelve bedrooms, several bathrooms, four reception rooms,
the whole arranged on two floors.

A MODEL SMALL HOME FARM

must be attached and the area of the entire property 75-100
ACRES. Four Cottages are essential.—Principals or their
Solicitors are invited to communicate with "G." c/o
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WELL KNOWN AS

HOLMEWOOD, TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Occupying a beautiful situation on a Southern slope with extensive views, about two miles from the centre of the Town on the East Grinstead road.



THE STONE BUILT
RESIDENCE OF
GEORGIAN CHARACTER

STANDS IN
A FINELY TIMBERED PARK
and contains on two floors, 23 bed
and dressing rooms, three bath-
rooms, four reception rooms and
billiard room, with complete offices.
Electric light is installed. AMPLE
STABLING AND GARAGE
ACCOMMODATION, lodge,
several cottages, two farms, beauti-
ful gardens and parklands, the
whole finely timbered and extending
to about

285 ACRES



Particulars may be obtained from the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W. 1. (31,848.)

BROCKLESBY AND BURTON HUNTS

£3,250 WILL PURCHASE THIS CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH SEVEN ACRES

NINE BEDROOMS,

TWO DRESSING ROOMS.

TWO BATHROOMS,

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.
AND BILLIARDS ROOM.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING (good order).

COST OVER £5,000



ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS.

TWO TENNIS COURTS.

GARDENER'S
MODERN
COTTAGE.

TWO 18-HOLE GOLF COURSES
WITHIN FOUR MILES.

Scawby Station one mile; Brigg
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THE SUBJECT OF TWO ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES IN "COUNTRY LIFE."

ON THE BORDERS OF SOMERSET AND GLOS

Under one-and-three-quarter hours from
London; express service.

THIS BEAUTIFUL HISTORIC HOUSE

350 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

partly JACOBINE and TUDOR, standing
in about

250 ACRES

FIFTEEN BEDROOMS,
THREE BATHROOMS,
FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

Several of the rooms are oak
panelled.



Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co. (72,456.)

CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

FARMHOUSE AND FIVE GOOD
COTTAGES.

LOVELY TERRACED GROUNDS

Fine old yew hedges, bowling green,
bathing pool, hard tennis court.

ABOUT 30 ACRES OF HANGING
WOODLAND
and the remainder pasture.

HUNTING WITH THE DUKE OF
BEAUFORT'S AND AVON VALE.
CONVENIENT FOR GOLF.

ON SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE, WITH PRIVATE GATE THERETO

THIS DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE

designed by BAILLIE SCOTT.

Quiet position on private road.

LARGE LIVING ROOM, 24 ft. long with
RAFTED CEILING.

DINING ROOM.

SIX BEDROOMS.

THREE BATHROOMS.



ALL MAIN SERVICES AND CENTRAL
HEATING.

GOOD GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

VERY PRETTY GARDEN OF ABOUT
ONE ACRE

WITH YEW AND HOLLY HEDGES.

TENNIS COURT.

£5,000

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ESSEX HUNT

(Kennels 2½ miles.)
£150 per annum. 6 years' lease.
£200 for valuable fittings, etc.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE

recently thoroughly done-up and modernised.
Co.'s water, electric light, gas, telephone.
3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms.
GARAGES. STABLING FOR 5. COTTAGE.
Inexpensive charming grounds and paddock.
4 ACRES.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (17,472.)

PRICE £1,250 FREEHOLD

NORFOLK Outskirts of small town, 1 mile
Station. Very attractive brick and
tiled Residence in good order.
Hall. 2 reception rooms. Bathroom. 7 bedrooms.
Co.'s gas. Main drainage. Good water. 2 garages.
Well timbered grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, etc.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (16,274.)

100 ACRES. £27,500

YACHTSMAN'S IDEAL

LONG FRONTAGE TO TIDAL ESTUARY.
ANCHORAGE 14ft. deep at low tide.
XVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE,
carefully restored, modernised, and in excellent order.
Electric light.
4 good reception, 6 bath, 16 bedrooms.
Garage, gardener's cottage, large boathouse. LOVELY
WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, hard tennis court,
bowling green, orchards, pasture and woodland.
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£2,950. 3½ ACRES (More available.)

COTSWOLDS Hunting (3 packs). Near
UP. GOLF. MINCHINHAMPTON, 500FT.
Particularly attractive COTSWOLD RESIDENCE.
Hall, billiard room, 3 reception, bath, 8 bedrooms.
Electric light. Main water and gas. Central heating.
DELIGHTFUL TERRACED PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Excellent tennis lawn, with stone pavilion, etc.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (16,955.)

£1,675. 2½ ACRES.

BUCKS (Under hour's rail London). GEORGIAN
RESIDENCE. 3 reception, bathroom,
5 bedrooms.
Main water, electricity, gas and drainage.
GARAGE. BARN. STABLING. COTTAGE.
Old-world gardens, grass, orchard.
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4½ OR 40½ ACRES.

SOUTH COTSWOLDS

LOVELY XVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE.
4 reception. Bathroom. 8 bedrooms. 3 attics.
Electric light. Co.'s water.
STABLING for 6. GARAGES. 2 cottages optional.
Lovely old well-timbered grounds, pastureland
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (15,487.)

4½ ACRES.

TUDOR COTTAGE £950

5½ miles Basingstoke, 1½ miles station; near common.
2 sitting rooms, one with inglenook fireplace, 4 bedrooms.
Lawns, flower beds, kitchen garden, orchard and pasture.
Also smaller cottage.
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RUGBY.
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JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE,
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16, KING EDWARD ST.,
OXFORD.
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IN RURAL HERTFORDSHIRE

26 miles from London.

Situated in the centre of a lovely park amidst unspoiled surroundings. An ideal
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GEORGIAN (1750) RESIDENCE. 350ft. above sea level, on gravel soil,
Southern and Western aspects; fine views; approached by magnificent drive
through an avenue of limes.
Two halls and four sitting-rooms, about 20 bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms,
servants' hall. ELECTRIC LIGHT and CENTRAL HEATING. Independent
hot water. Septic tank drainage. Abundant water for all purposes.
SPLENDID STABLING AND GARAGES FOR FIVE CARS. FARM BUILDINGS.

LODGE AND THREE COTTAGES.
Beautifully timbered grounds with hard and grass tennis courts; walled kitchen
garden; orchard, etc. Also parkland; woodland.

ABOUT 120 ACRES IN ALL.

This unique property, which has been carefully modernised is in first-class order.
It is to be let for the remainder of a lease (five years unexpired) with a definite option
to continue for a further 7, 14 or 21 years at a most moderate rent.

A MILE OF FISHING AND LARGE SHOOT (IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING)
COULD PROBABLY BE RENTED BY ARRANGEMENT.

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ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL ESTATES IN THE MIDLANDS.

The subject of *lavish expenditure* and in *perfect order*.

THE WINWICK MANOR ESTATE, NORTHANTS.

Favourite part of the Pytchley Hunt. Between Rugby and Northampton.



DELIGHTFUL TUDOR RESIDENCE. TWO MODEL FARMS.
FOURTEEN EXCELLENT COTTAGES. Extending to about 474 ACRES.
The original Tudor Manor House enlarged and modernised with every care to ensure
fullest preservation of character is splendidly appointed. Lounge hall, four reception
rooms, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms, adequate staff rooms;
delightful garden; grass and hard tennis courts; first-class STABLING and
GARAGES. Fine HOME FARM with set of model buildings and cottages.
WINWICK GRANGE FARM, including attractive residence and excellent set of
farm buildings with model cowshed. SEVERAL MODERN COTTAGES.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY TO HOUSE,
BUILDINGS AND LAND. THE ENTIRE ESTATE IN FAULTLESS
CONDITION

Owner's sole reason for sale is the purchase of shooting estate in the South.
Reasonable price completely disregarding total cost.

For all further particulars, apply JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby

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Equi-distant Aylesbury and Leighton Buzzard, and in the
Whaddon Chase Hunt



£1,850 FREEHOLD.—This most attractive
modernised XVth century COUNTRY
COTTAGE RESIDENCE, situated on a hill in a lovely
district, commanding panoramic views of the Chiltern
Hills and Vale of Aylesbury; three sitting rooms, four
best bedrooms, dressing room, two attic bedrooms, tiled
bathroom. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.
UNFAILING WATER SUPPLY.

Picturesque old barn. Stabling and garage.
BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS.
of about ONE ACRE. Rates only £9 10s. per annum.
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Wonderful views over undulating country.

ATTRACTIVE SUSSEX FARM HOUSE with
stone mullioned windows, entrance hall, lounge,
dining-room, maid's sitting-room, eight bedrooms, bath-
room.
MAIN ELECTRICITY & WATER. CENTRAL HEATING
GARAGE and usual OUTBUILDINGS.
Well-laid out GARDEN, small area of WOODLAND
and PASTURELAND; in all about

14 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500.

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IN BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILED COUNTRY WITH
EXCELLENT VIEWS.

A FINE EXAMPLE OF A SUSSEX
FARMHOUSE.

dating from the XVth century.

Three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms.
MAIN WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AVAILABLE.
Small garden and meadowland of about

TEN ACRES. PRICE £4,000

An adjoining farm of 140 acres, with farmhouse, cottage
and buildings, can be purchased if required.
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IN A GOOD CENTRE FOR HUNTING.



EARLY GEORGIAN (1723) COUNTRY
RESIDENCE.

Southern aspect and commanding lovely views.
THREE SITTING-ROOMS, EIGHT BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Private gas plant for cooking, heating and lighting.

STABLING AND GARAGE.

GARDENS AND PADDOCKS OF ABOUT TEN ACRES.

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Business Established over 100 years.

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bay, four miles from town, 150yds. back from sea on 250yds.
frontage; site two acres. Modern one-storey HOUSE;
three reception, six bed, study, sunroom, kitchen and offices,
bath, indoor and outdoor sanitation, basins (h. and c.) in all
bedrooms; detached building, two rooms; electric light
and pumping plant. Aerogen gas plant, spring water; garage
two cars with outbuildings and five-room cottage.—
RICHARDSON & SON, Advocates, Royal Court Chambers,
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VERY LOW RESERVE.

Centre of Fernie Hunt; convenient for Pychley, Cottesmore and Quorn.

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c.1c.4

Uppingham 5 miles, Market Harborough 8 miles, Hallaton Station 1½ miles.

PICTURESQUE STONE-BUILT TUDOR-STYLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

decorated in modern style, in good order throughout.

Three reception, 8 bed and dressing, 2 bath, &c., central heating, 3 fitted lavatory basins, electric light, excellent water, modern drainage.

Stabling for 11 hunters and appropriate outbuildings. Garages (3); 2 cottages. Delightful inexpensive gardens, fine rockery, clipped yews, lawns, rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 5 ACRES.

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WOODBIDGE—HIGHEST SITUATION IN SUFFOLK

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PANORAMIC VIEWS, FIRST-RATE YACHTING AND GOLF FACILITIES.

FASCINATING FREEHOLD MANOR HOUSE,

replete with every possible convenience: oak-panelled lounge hall, 20ft. by 13ft., 3 large reception, 10 to 12 bed, 3 first-rate bath rooms, servants' hall.

Co.'s electric light, water, central heating.

2 garages, gardener's cottage, ample outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS

well timbered, hard and grass courts, croquet lawn, well-stocked kitchen gardens, rose gardens, woodlands.

IN ALL 17 ACRES.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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STONE HOUSE, HOLLINGTON, SUSSEX

c.1/c.6

1½ mile from sea, on high ground behind St. Leonards. Unspoilt country situation with extensive views in all directions.

PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE.

Hall, cloak room, 3 reception, 8 bed, 2 bath.

Co.'s electric light, gas and water, modern drainage.

Cottage, garage, stabling and outbuildings.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS,
orchards, paddocks, woodland, in all about

7 ACRES.

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

c.1

5 MILES NORTH OF AYLESBURY, IN THE CENTRE OF THE
WHADDON CHASE.

A PICTURESQUE OLD-MELLOWED RED-BRICK RESIDENCE

situate in an old-world village, secluded, but close to motor-bus to station.

3 reception, 8 bed, dressing room, bath room.

Own water supply. Co.'s electric light available, main drainage.

GARAGES, STABLING AND OUTBUILDINGS.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GARDEN

with lawns, fruit trees, kitchen garden, in all about half an acre.

ONLY £1,850 FREEHOLD.

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BY DIRECTION OF TRUSTEES.

TILNEY HOUSE, PARKSIDE, WIMBLEDON COMMON

c.1

HIGH AND HEALTHY SITUATION. CLOSE TO SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN
GOLF LINKS.

MOST DESIRABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

occupying a choice position directly facing the Common and commanding delightful views.

Entrance hall, 3 reception, dance or billiard room, 7 principal bed, 3 bath, staff rooms, and compact offices.

Co.'s electric light and power, also gas and water. Main drainage. Central heating.
Constant hot water.

LARGE GARAGE. VERY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS WITH TENNIS LAWN.
VACANT POSSESSION.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER.

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BY DIRECTION OF THE RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL

SUSSEX**ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN THE COUNTY**

Delightful position commanding very fine views to the South Downs. Five miles from Uckfield Station. London is about 50 miles by road.

Carefully restored at very great expense to bring it to present-day requirements.

FINE OLD PANELLING AND
 OPEN FIREPLACES.

TO BE SOLD

THIS VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, with beautiful TUDOR RESIDENCE, part of which formed one of the original Sussex Manor Houses.

Thirteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, four reception rooms. Excellent offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MODERN SANITATION.



GARAGE. STABLING.
 HOME FARM.
 SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES.
 MAGNIFICENT PLEASURE GROUNDS.
 HARD TENNIS COURTS.
 SQUASH RACQUETS COURT.

Walled garden with box hedges and kitchen garden.

Valuable pastureland, woodland, etc., the whole extending to an area of just over

500 ACRES

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, Fox & Sons, 44/50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH

ON THE FAVOURITE EAST CLIFF, JUST OFF
 THE SEA FRONT.

CLOSE TO CENTRE OF TOWN AND PIER.



CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE SET
 IN PLEASANT GARDEN.

THREE BEDROOMS, FITTED BASINS (H. & C.),
 BATHROOM, LOUNGE 18ft. by 16ft. 3ins.,
 DINING ROOM, MORNING ROOM,
 KITCHEN,
 GENTS' CLOAK ROOM.

OAK FLOORING TO GROUND-FLOOR ROOMS.
 WELL CHOSEN FIREPLACES. GARAGE.

PRICE £2,600.

Including fittings, curtains, &c.

Lease 97 years unexpired. Ground rent £17 10s. per annum.

Particulars of Fox & Sons, 15, Holdenhurst Road, Lansdowne, Bournemouth.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO YACHTSMEN.

DORSET COAST

A PROPERTY OF UNUSUAL CHARM.

Occupying a chosen position facing Portland and with grounds extending to the edge of the Harbour.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

THIS PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE,

carefully planned with all conveniences and comforts. Nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, lounge or billiard room, complete domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS WITH FLAT OVER.

CHARMING GROUNDS

extending to the high-water mark of the Harbour, and arranged with two tennis courts, lawns, rock garden, orchard and vegetable garden, etc.; the whole covering an area of about

SIX ACRES.

The House would be sold with less land if desired. Price and all particulars of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**TALBOT WOODS,
BOURNEMOUTH**

Close to Golf Links and centre of Town.



Excellent Residential locality.

SOUTH ASPECT—BEAUTIFULLY FITTED

TO BE SOLD.

THIS DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE,

soundly constructed in the "Old World" style, yet possessing all labour-saving devices.

Five bedrooms (all with hot and cold water), two fitted bathrooms, three reception rooms, complete domestic offices.

Central Heating—old-world brick fireplaces, beamed ceilings; Company's gas, water and electric light; main drainage.

TASTEFULLY-ARRANGED GARDEN laid out in terraces, lawns, etc.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

PRICE £3,000 FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by FOX & SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF DORSET

EXCELLENT VIEWS. GOOD SOCIAL AND SPORTING DISTRICT. DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY. FIVE MILES FROM GOOD MARKET TOWN.
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS

**THIS FINE OLD TUDOR
RESIDENCE.**

Eight principal bedrooms, two dressing rooms, maids' bedrooms, three bathrooms, four reception rooms, servants' hall, house-keeper's room, good domestic offices.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS, STABLING FOR FIVE, GARDENER'S COTTAGE

(chauffeur's cottage can be had by arrangement); small greenhouse, cart and wood sheds.



ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT.

HEATING APPARATUS.

Delightful gardens and grounds, two tennis courts, lawns, kitchen garden, paddock, the whole covering an area of about

FIVE ACRES

SHOOTING RIGHTS OVER 50 ACRES.

ONE MILE OF RIVER FISHING.

RENT 400 GUINEAS
 PER ANNUM.

For particulars and order to view, apply Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (NINE OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON

TO BE LET (FURNISHED) OR SOLD.

SHROPSHIRE BERRINGTON HALL

FOUR MILES FROM THE COUNTY TOWN.

STANDING ON HIGH GROUND, AMIDST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY, WITHIN EASY REACH OF STATION, CHURCH AND POST OFFICE.



ENTRANCE
HALL.

FOUR
RECEPTION
ROOMS.

ELEVEN BED
AND DRESSING
ROOMS
(running water in
all principal rooms).

EXCELLENT
DOMESTIC
OFFICES.

CENTRAL
HEATING.

ELECTRIC
LIGHT.

TELEPHONE.

CHARMING AND
INEXPENSIVE
GARDENS AND
GROUNDS.

GARAGES
AND
STABLING.

THREE
WELL-BUILT
COTTAGES.

EXCELLENT
PASTURE.

In all about
21 ACRES

HUNTING.
GOLF.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE, GARDENS AND ONE COTTAGE ON COMPLETION.

For full particulars and orders-to-view apply, **MESSRS. PERRY & PHILLIPS, LTD.**, ESTATE AGENTS, Bridgnorth (Tel.: Bridgnorth 13.)

26, Dover Street, W.I.
Regent 5681 (6 lines).

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.
LONDON

CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS

29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Central 9344 (4 lines).

CHELMSFORD TWO MILES

50 MINUTES FROM LIVERPOOL STREET.



Well-restored
GEORGIAN
HOUSE

With
PERIOD
FEATURES.



Billiard Room.

Three Reception Rooms.

Eleven Bed Rooms.

Two Bath Rooms.

STABLING.

GARAGE FOR FIVE CARS.

CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT.

COTTAGE.

Company's Services.

Main Drainage.

Central Heating.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS WITH ORNAMENTAL WATER.

PARKLAND.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 42 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

PRICE, £7,000.

Details from the Sole Agents, **FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & Co.**, as above.

By Order of Executors.

FOUR MILES FROM KINGHAM JUNCTION

RESTORED MANOR HOUSE

Three reception, seven bed and dressing, three bath rooms,
Company's services.



GARAGE.

STABLING.

FINE OLD BARN.

FIVE COTTAGES.

THREE ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

Details from the Agents, **FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.**, as above.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: Regent 2481 (Private branch exchange).

TO PURCHASERS**THE BEST SELECTION OF HOUSES**

for SALE in the southern half of England can be obtained from F. L. MERCER & CO., who specialize in the disposal of country properties. All particulars supplied, WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, free of charge. Send your requirements to above address.

TO VENDORS**COUNTRY HOUSE OWNERS**

should consult F. L. MERCER & CO. (specialists in the sale of country properties), who inspect, free of expense, giving advice on value and the most reliable means of effecting an early sale.

FOLLOWING PROPERTIES ARE RECOMMENDED FROM INSPECTION**FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO LIVE SOUTH OF LONDON****500FT. UP, ON THE SURREY HIGHLANDS. WARM ASPECT. LOVELY VIEW.**

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS. A PROPERTY OF UNUSUAL CHARM.

**EXTRACT FROM AGENTS' DESCRIPTION:**

"Occupying an unique and thoroughly secluded position, half a mile from local station, 38 minutes by rail from City and West End, and within easy reach of Golf at Warrington, Sandstead, Purley, Tandridge and Walton Heath. A PRE-WAR HOUSE of very pleasing architecture, in exceptionally good order, having been well kept up and constantly improved regardless of cost. Approached by a tree-lined drive 100 yards long, with wrought-iron gates at entrance. Spacious hall and cloakroom, three reception, white-tiled domestic offices, staff sitting-room, eight bedrooms, THREE BATHROOMS. Two sun loggias. Radiator heating, running water in bedrooms, all main services. Large garage, tennis court. Really enchanting grounds with Italian garden, rock banks and stone terraces, ornamental pools and miniature waterfalls. Containing a choice collection of shrubs and trees."

**TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, WITH ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRE, AT A PRICE WHICH WILL SOON ATTRACT A BUYER.**

Sole Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO. 7, Sackville Street, W.1. (Tel., Regent 2481.)

MODERN "ATMOSPHERE" AND EQUIPMENT IN A HOUSE OF INGENUOUS DESIGN

WITH IDEAL FEATURES: SOLIDITY OF CONSTRUCTION, ARTISTIC INTERIOR DECORATION, APPURTENANCES FOR SAVING LABOUR, A SITUATION OF REFINEMENT EASY OF ACCESS TO LONDON, AND A MATURED GARDEN; MINIMUM UPKEEP IN EVERY RESPECT.

HERTS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS

25 MINUTES FROM WEST END AND CITY.

CONVENIENT FOR GOLF COURSES AT NORTHWOOD, MOOR PARK, SANDY LODGE, OXHEY, ETC.

South aspect. 300ft. up.

Hall with folding doors to charming lounge 28ft. long, two other reception; white-tiled cloakroom and kitchen quarters; seven bedrooms, dressing room, three bathrooms; all on two floors.

OAK PARQUET FLOORS IN HALL, LOUNGE AND DINING ROOM.



CENTRAL HEATING.
CONSTANT HOT WATER.
MAIN DRAINAGE.
COMPANY'S ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

Extremely pretty and amply timbered garden; three-quarters of an acre.

A home embodying all the attributes of character and comfort which will appeal strongly to discerning buyers.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

WITH POSSESSION AT ONCE. OWNER ANXIOUS TO SELL, HAVING BOUGHT ANOTHER PROPERTY.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, Sackville Street, W.1. (Tel., Regent 2481.)

SMALL GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE WITH THREE ACRES SURREY. BETWEEN WOKING AND GUILDFORD

24 MILES LONDON.



With 200 yards Frontage to a Small River.

Safe bathing and boating. An ideal home for young family. South aspect, sand and gravel soil. Pretty drive approach.

Four reception, open brick fires, six bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity and water.

Constant hot water. Basins in bedrooms. All on two floors.

Two garages Two tennis courts.

Gardens of exceptional charm with lovely trees; paddock.

Surroundings cannot become built up.

EARLY SALE WANTED. ONLY £3,100 FREEHOLD.

Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

BETWEEN BRISTOL AND BERKELEY MODERATELY PRICED TO ENSURE QUICK SALE

IN THE BERKELEY VALE.

A good social and sporting centre.

A XVIII CENTURY HOUSE of antiquarian interest. On the fringe of a charming small country town eleven miles north of Bristol.

FOUR RECEPTION, SEVEN BEDROOMS, BATHROOM.

Numerous interesting features, including three finely-panelled rooms. Constant hot water.

MAIN DRAINAGE, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.

TWO GARAGES AND STABLES.

Grass tennis court. Delightful old garden which is completely enclosed by centuries-old stone walls. Kitchen garden and paddock. The property is in excellent repair.

FREEHOLD IS OFFERED AT £2,900 with TWO-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, Sackville Street, W.1. (Tel., Regent 2481.)

WARWICKSHIRE

REDUCED TO £2,950
AN ENCHANTING SMALL TUDOR MANOR.

WITH EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD STABLING.
FAMOUS HUNTING CENTRE.
A HOUSE OF CHARACTER WITH
MODERNISED INTERIOR.

Quiet position in an old-world village, five miles from Stratford-on-Avon, six from Warwick, eight from Leamington, and 27 from Birmingham. Lounge hall, drawing-room, 24ft. by 18ft., with oak parquet floor. Oak-beamed dining-room, cloakroom, kitchen with "Aga" cooker, staff sitting-room, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, and dressing-room. All on two floors.

CENTRAL HEATING. CO.'S ELECTRICITY. MAIN DRAINAGE. ASSURED WATER SUPPLY.

TWO GARAGES WITH FLAT ABOVE.

Six brick and tiled loose boxes. Tennis court. Walled-in gardens and orchard.

ONE ACRE AND A QUARTER. FREEHOLD.

Agents, F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, W.1. (Tel., Regent 2481.)

WITH FINE VIEWS OF THE SUSSEX DOWNS**300FT. UP. BETWEEN BUXTED AND WADHURST**

AN PARTICULARLY CHARMING HOUSE
of character and distinction

IN A LOVELY GARDEN OF
ONE ACRE.

Two reception, sun lounge; five bedrooms, bathroom. On two floors and easily run.

Central heating. Electric light. Main water

Two garages. Tennis court.

SMALL PIECE OF WOODLAND.

Delightful situation near village and station. Convenient for golf at Piltown and Crowborough. Freehold.

£2,875

OR

£3,100 with THREE ACRES

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, Sackville Street, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

Telephone
Grosvenor 3231 (3 lines).

COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Rural Situation, amidst the beautiful Chiltern Hills and only 35 minutes' train service to London. Excellent golf.



DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
APPROACHED BY A LONG CARRIAGE DRIVE.

LODGE ENTRANCE.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, three bathrooms,
450ft. up; South aspect. TELEPHONE.
COMPANY'S WATER and ELECTRIC LIGHT. GARAGE.
GRAVEL SOIL. FINE SPECIMEN TREES. Paddock.
WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN. **LOVELY OLD GARDENS OF FIVE ACRES**

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

Particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (Folio 20,917.)

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF TROUT FISHING

BERKSHIRE. UNDER 50 MILES FROM LONDON.

NEARLY 300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, A CHOICE

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE 600 ACRES

More land up to 1,100 ACRES available; in a ring fence.
Offering good PHEASANT SHOOTING, also partridges, wild duck, snipe, etc.
EXCEEDINGLY CHARMING REPLICAS OF A TUDOR RESIDENCE
on the summit of a hill, commanding superb views to the south.

LUXURIOUSLY PANELLED AND APPOINTED.

Panelled hall, four reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms.

FOUR BATHROOMS, tiled offices, oak doors and floors.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

GRAVEL SOIL.

MODERN STABLING AND GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

HARD COURT TENNIS.

MODEL HOME FARM.

COTTAGES.

CAPITAL SHOOTING.

HUNTING.

GOLF.

Particulars of Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (Folio 20,028.)

GENUINE JACOBEOAN FARMHOUSE

Perfectly restored and situated.



EIGHT BEDROOMS. TWO BATHROOMS. THREE
RECEPTION ROOMS.
TWO COTTAGES. OAST HOUSE.
GARAGE. STABLES.
MAIN WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.
GOOD GARDENS.

OVER EIGHT ACRES.

(Folio 21,157.)

ONLY £2,500

Consider less for immediate sale.

UNIQUE XVTH CENTURY COTTAGE.
FOUR BEDROOMS. TWO RECEPTION ROOMS.
BILLIARD ROOM or STUDIO in OLD OAK.
TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES OF WOODLAND.
FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES IN ALL.

CONVENIENT FOR THE CITY MAN

Well placed in Surrey. Near Station.
400FT. UP.

PLEASING MODERN RESIDENCE.

SEVEN BEDROOMS. BATHROOM. THREE
RECEPTION ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN DRAINAGE.

COMPANY'S WATER.

THREE ACRES—WITH TENNIS COURT.

(Folio 21,122.)

LOVELY OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE

Oak rafters, beams and panelling.
UNDER 40 MILES OF TOWN.



NINE BEDROOMS. FOUR BATHROOMS THREE
RECEPTION ROOMS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
COMPANY'S WATER.
GARAGE (CONVERTED TITHE BARN) AND
STABLING.
TOTAL AREA OF GROUNDS ABOUT
22 ACRES. (Folio 21,155.)

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Telephone:
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(6 lines).
After Office Hours,
Livingstone 1066.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE

2, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
42, CASTLE STREET,
SHREWSBURY

FOR SALE IN NUMEROUS LOTS.

SHROPSHIRE

CLOSE TO NEWPORT, SIX MILES FROM WELLINGTON, EIGHTEEN FROM SHREWSBURY.

THE LONGFORD HALL ESTATE, INCLUDING THE FINE GEORGIAN MANSION

with MODERN CONVENIENCES.

AMPLE OUTBUILDINGS.

LOVELY GARDENS WITH

88 OR 146 ACRES

ALSO SEVEN PRODUCTIVE MIXED FARMS RANGING FROM 60 TO 270 ACRES.

VAUXHALL HOUSE, A CHARMING RESIDENCE WITH FIVE ACRES



ACCOMMODATION LAND, BUILDING SITES and a NUMBER OF COTTAGES. For SALE by AUCTION IN 76 LOTS (unless previously sold privately);
at the VICTORIA HOTEL, NEWPORT, on MARCH 6th NEXT, at 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. In conjunction with JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W. 1.
AUCTION PARTICULARS FROM CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, CASTLE STREET, SHREWSBURY. (Shrewsbury 2891.)
Solicitors, Messrs. HUNT and STURTON, OLD POST OFFICE, NORTHALLERTON.

NOTE.—The remaining CONTENTS of LONGFORD HALL will be SOLD by AUCTION on MARCH 18th and 19th.
Catalogues, in course of preparation, from CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

125, HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS, KENT
Telephone: SEVENOAKS 1147-8

STATION ROAD EAST, OXTED, SURREY
Telephone: OXTED 240

45, HIGH STREET, REIGATE, SURREY
Telephone: REIGATE 938



EARLY TUDOR FARMHOUSE
A few miles south of Sevenoaks.

THIS INTERESTING OLD HOUSE with historical associations, full of ancient oak timbering, old fireplaces, priest's hiding hole and other features. Now in course of restoration. 5 Bedrooms, Boxroom, Bathroom, 2 or 3 Reception, etc. Garage. ABOUT 3 ACRES (more land available). MAIN SERVICES.

ONLY £2,500 FREEHOLD

Completely restored, ready for occupation.

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents, F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., SEVENOAKS (Tels. 1147-8), and at Oxted and Reigate.



A CHARMING STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

On high ground with splendid views 1/2 mile from Oxted Station.

HALL, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, and good offices. All Main Services. Garage and Loose Box.

BEAUTIFUL TERRACED GARDEN with tennis lawn; in all about ONE ACRE.

MODERATE PRICE

Particulars of F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., OXTED, SURREY (Tel. 240), and at Sevenoaks and Reigate.



WITH PANORAMIC VIEW

SURREY: Few minutes from Old Village and 20-minute services of electric trains to London.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE.

3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, 2 Reception Rooms. Charming garden with spinney. All Main Services. In excellent order throughout.

FREEHOLD

Further particulars and photographs of the Owner's Agents, F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 45, High Street, REIGATE (Tel. 938), and at Sevenoaks and Oxted, who confidently recommend this delightful country property.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

91/93, BAKER STREET,
Telephone: WELBECK 4583. LONDON, W. 1.

SURREY. 45 MINUTES



XIVTH CENTURY

Carefully restored and absolutely perfect condition. Long drive; lounge, cloakroom, two other reception, nice offices, five bedrooms, bathroom; every room oak-beamed; latest sanitary fittings; Co.'s electric light and water; LARGE GARAGE and annexe with additional rooms. Small Garden, Pasture and Orchard. FREEHOLD, about

EIGHT ACRES. £2,600.

Inspected, WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., 91/93, Baker Street, W. 1.

**EASY REACH OF OXFORD
LOVELY POSITION**

VIEWS TO BERKSHIRE DOWNS

Fine built house in a retired, yet convenient situation. Accommodation on two floors only. Lounge hall, cloakroom, three reception, 8/9 bed and dressing, two bathrooms; Co.'s electric light; central heating. Excellent cottage. Stabling and Garage. Beautifully timbered grounds. FREEHOLD.

THREE ACRES. £2,900.

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**ON THE HILLS ABOVE
PANGBOURNE**

RESTORED TUDOR FARMHOUSE

350FT. UP; glorious position; long drive. Eight bedrooms, two baths, hall and two reception, splendid offices; Co.'s electric light and water. Modern drainage. First-rate buildings. Garages. Stabling. Kennels. Two bungalows. Charming gardens, lawns, hard tennis court, pastureland.

**20 ACRES. £3,500
MARVELLOUS VALUE.**

Inspected, WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., 91/93, Baker Street, W. 1.

**BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND
SOUTHAMPTON.**

PICTURESQUE modern RESIDENCE, with two reception, four beds, bath, etc.; garage. Attractive garden of about 1 acre, with tennis lawn. Price, Freehold, £1,600.—DOUGLAS YOUNG & Co., 69, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.

GLoucestershire. HOUSE AGENTS.
TEL: 202. **TAPPER & SONS, STROUD.**

FOLKESTONE.—HOUSE AGENTS.
(Oldest established) **SHERWOODS** (Phone 2255.)

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.,

ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,
Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.
Telephone No.: 2267 (2 lines).

GLOS (in the Beaufort and V.W.H. Hunts).—For SALE, most attractive small STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE; very suitable for use as a hunting box. Four reception, six beds, bathroom. Company's water; main drainage. Garage; garden. PRICE £1,200. Apply, BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester.

GLOS (about two-and-a-half miles from Newnham-on-Severn).—FOR SALE, a most attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, about 320 feet above sea level—commanding magnificent views. Lounge Hall, three reception, seven beds, dressing, two maids' rooms, two bathrooms. Entrance lodge; garage; stabling; grounds and pastureland, in all over SIX ACRES. PRICE £1,150. Apply, BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (T. 14.)

GLOS (IN THE LEDBURY HUNT).



FOR SALE. Fine old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, with all modern conveniences, situate in beautiful country about nine miles from Gloucester and Tewkesbury, fourteen from Cheltenham and twelve from Malvern. Hall, lounge, four reception, eleven principal and secondary bedrooms, eleven servants' bedrooms, four bathrooms. Electric light; central heating; company's water; modern drainage; independent hot water supply.

Charming and well-timbered grounds; excellent stabling and garages; accommodation for men; about THIRTEEN ACRES. PRICE £4,000. If desired, the home farm, small residence, seven cottages and up to 297 acres could be purchased.

Further particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (D. 120.)

SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.

SHOOTING (MIXED) WANTED 1936 SEASON.—Area not less than 2,000 acres, with good pheasant coverts. Must have been well kept and not more than 50 miles Coventry. State rent, rates and all outgoings.—Box No. 9663, c/o COUNTRY LIFE OFFICES, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

**EXCELLENT SHOOT 1,200 ACRES
PETERSFIELD AND LIPHOOK** (between).—**EXCELLENT PRIVATE SHOOT** of about 1,200 ACRES just available. Average bag 500 pheasants. Well stocked with birds. Excellent cottage for resident head and underkeeper (son). Recommended as an excellent sporting shoot.—Apply Box No. 9668.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to RENT an excellent SHOOT over an Estate situated on the NORFOLK-SUFFOLK border, for a period of years. Property runs to about 7,200 acres (3,000 acres woods, remainder agricultural land). Average bags for last three years include about 6,250 pheasants, 320 partridges, etc.—Full particulars from THE COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION LTD., Carlton House, Lower Regent Street, London, S.W. 1.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,
184, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W. 3.
Telephone: KENS. 0855.

**A PERFECT SMALL ESTATE
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

**GUARDED BY THE LOVELY COTSWOLDS
BEAUTIFUL SOUTH VIEW**

A UNIQUE AND VERY CHARMING PROPERTY upon which a vast sum of money has been expended within recent years, rendering it a perfectly appointed Residence of singular charm such as is rarely in the market. Approached by long drive with entrance lodge and placed amidst grounds and small park of exceptional appeal. Very fine hall off which open four particularly attractive and finely proportioned reception rooms, ten bedrooms, three well-appointed bathrooms; splendid domestic offices. Electric light, central heating and every modern convenience and comfort. A perfect Residence to the minutest degree. Splendid garage accommodation, lodge, three cottages. Gardens possessing distinctive character, fine lawns, En-tout-cas court, walled kitchen garden and beautifully timbered park on gentle south slope; in all about 35 ACRES. The entire Property is in spotless condition and is recommended by the Agents as being the most charming Estate of moderate size and upkeep now available in this favourite county. Moderate price asked representing a considerable sacrifice.

Full details and photos of BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W. 3.

**BARGAIN EXTRAORDINARY
NEAR OXFORD**

11 ACRES. ONLY £3,500

FASCINATING 17TH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE, stone mullioned windows, fine oak panelling, panelled lounge hall, three reception, nine bed, two bath, Company's water, etc. Double cottage, modern stabling, garage. Lovely old gardens, paddocks. Offer considered. Inspect at once. Orders to view from BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W. 3.

REAL VALUE

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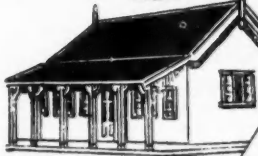
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CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

MR. CRUFT has always been fortunate in the gentlemen who have agreed to act as President of his Show. After the unexpected death of Dr. Turton Price of Dundee, Mr. Nigel Colman, M.P., was good enough to accept the invitation extended to him by the Committee. The choice was a very fitting one, for Mr. Colman had acquired a taste for dogs as a very young man living at Nork Park, Epsom, where his mother had a fine kennel of French bulldogs. Mrs. Colman was one of the earliest supporters of a breed that has since made considerable progress, and her sons shared her pursuits. Since her death Mr. Nigel Colman has retained such of her French bulldogs as survived, but he is not continuing to breed them, as he is more interested in field sports. Of course, everybody knows that another hobby of his is exhibiting harness horses, in which he has had considerable success.

He is among the many who prefer Labradors as retrievers to any other. His usual companion when shooting is John of Nork, a cream-coloured dog bred by Miss Buller. He has two puppies as well, Amber bred by the same lady from her well known bitch Badgery Ivory, who has distinguished herself on the show bench and at field trials. One wishes that exhibitors of other gundogs were as keen on getting their field-trial qualification for their show dogs as the Labrador people are. It is encouraging to know that last year seven Labradors attained their title of bench champion, which means, of course, that they also had obtained the qualification at field trials.

Mr. Colman has a fancy for the cream colour, which is certainly very pleasing, though somewhat unusual. We rather think that all Lord Lonsdale's are of the same colour, but it is one that is not often seen. Presumably Mr. Colman's get their marking from Badgery Ivory, who is a cream. One supposes that this is a natural sport arising from the original blacks without the aid of any outside blood. We know that the yellows, for instance, have come from black parentage in this way, and one imagines that cream is still further removed from the black.

There is a common idea that animals which tend to become lighter in colour are necessarily weaker in constitution, and perhaps do not show as much courage if they are required for work. Those who have seen John of Nork going about his duties would most emphatically deny that he was soft in any way, because it does not

seem to matter however rough the stuff may be from which he is asked to retrieve a bird. There is a very charming photograph of him taken a few weeks ago when Mr. Colman was shooting at Sir Jeremiah Colman's place at Gatton Park in Surrey. The dog is swimming in a sheet of water with a mallard in his mouth. We should have liked to reproduce this photograph, but it would not have come out very well.

The whole question of colour breeding is interesting. An Austrian professor once showed that when wild animals were domesticated their colours became darker and more brilliant after a few generations, presumably because the feeding and care bestowed upon them favoured the production of darker pigments. Curiously enough, however, this improvement does not continue, succeeding generations again becoming lighter and sometimes almost white. Yet for all that, as we know, albinos are seldom seen among wild animals or birds.

A good deal of research seems to be necessary before one would declare emphatically that a lightening of colour in dogs implies degeneracy. Take the case of the West Highland White terriers. There is no doubt that these come from the same stock as the Cairn, and breeders in Skye were prejudiced against the creams which sometimes appeared in litters. They were preserved, however, by a few families notably that of Colonel Malcolm of Poltalloch, and from them we have the present-day whites. We have never heard any complaint about the constitutions of these dogs.

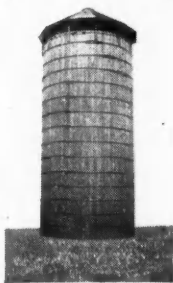
As we have said, the yellow Labradors, which are frequently of very excellent type, came from the blacks, and when they are mated together they produce puppies of the same colour. Strange to say, if a black dog is mated with a yellow bitch, the colour tends to become lighter and sometimes is almost or quite white. We have shown in a previous article on this page that the original pair of dogs that founded the Chesapeake Bay strain in America were a red and a black. We mention them again because there is no doubt that they derive from the same stock as the Labrador. To-day a shade known as dead-grass is much liked in the Chesapeakes in the United States, although there are also dark browns and livers. Obviously the lighter dogs would not be preferred if they exhibited any signs of delicacy. Of the eight Chesapeake Bay dogs that excited so much attention at the show last week by Dr. Helen Ingleby the majority were of a reddish liver colour.



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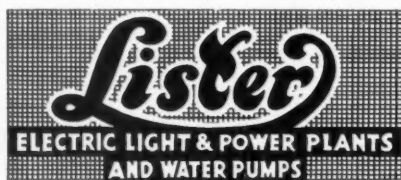
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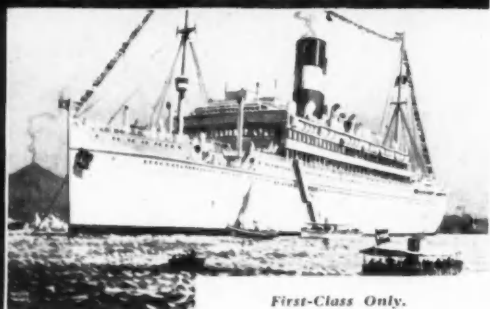
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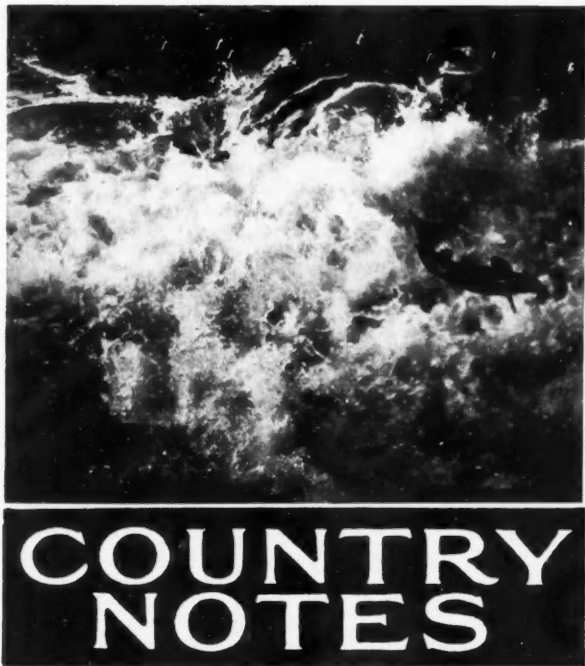
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ARMS AND THE LAND

LAST week's debate on Sir Murray Sueter's motion was of great value because, dealing as it did with a crucial yet, in a sense, academic point, it has enabled the Government to realise clearly the feelings of the country. The question actually under discussion—co-ordination between the Services—is obviously of fundamental importance, but so fundamental that no decision was to be expected on a private Member's motion. Thus it enabled Members of every shade of opinion to discuss frankly a great many of the disturbing problems created by the collapse of the comfortable belief that somehow the League of Nations had rendered self-defence unnecessary. The events of the last few months, fortunately on a small and relatively innocuous scale, have shown that the League is unable to prevent war by economic means. The loopholes, with the United States, Germany, and Japan outside the League, render the application of stronger sanctions ineffective. The only hope for "collective security," therefore, lies in the strength of collective forces. If the League is to continue as anything more than the name for a group of loosely allied nations satisfied with the *status quo*, it is necessary for it to possess a policing force of overwhelming strength. Before the world is finally committed to an armaments race, the possibilities of an armed League, in distinction to a heavily armed Europe, must receive fuller consideration. This crucial point, however, was not so much as mentioned during Friday's debate in a House that was evidently relieved to be able, at length, to talk of national security independently of a subject with which Englishmen are profoundly disappointed and weary. The essential fact that must dominate every aspect of the matter is that the British Empire and the industrial wealth of Britain are based upon command of the sea, and that now this command is jeopardised by the use of aircraft.

The development of air power involves the fundamental reconsideration of all traditions of strategy, as Sir Murray Sueter emphasised with no lack of force. As a weapon of offence it threatens, indeed, not simply the future of this or that nation, but the very survival of civilisation. A sudden and ruthless onslaught by an air fleet is capable of destroying within a few hours the creation of centuries of civilisation, and hitherto no adequate defence has been devised. If the warfare of the future is to be thus concentrated on the civilian populations and cultural centres of nations, it can be argued that, since no defence is possible, none should be attempted on a national basis against such an unthinkable action. Effort should be concentrated upon a collective air force of decisive strength. As yet, however, there seems no probability of a collective force being formed, though that may prove to be the solution after a few years of competitive armament. The immediate need, on the assumption that war for a time at least would be concentrated on the fighting forces of belligerents, is to make our defensive forces as effective as possible. Ruling out, on this understanding, wholesale slaughter of civilians, the defensive problem for this country does remain ultimately that of preserving its food supply. Effective as air attacks would be in breaking down morale, dispersing concentrations of ships, and destroying dockyards, power stations, and communications, they cannot effect the material occupation of a country. Aircraft cannot invade, only terrorise and incapacitate. It may well be that they largely invalidate the big battleship as a weapon of defence. But they are far less effective than submarines as a destroyer of sea-borne commerce. As in the last war, so in the next—which all the world fervently prays will never take place—Britain's defence problem so far remains unchanged as to be largely one of securing the food supply.

The strategic and tactical means of maintaining communications overseas cannot be discussed here, nor the point whether a Ministry of Defence or a reconstructed Committee of Imperial Defence is the proper headquarters organisation. But the preparedness of agriculture to increase its output suddenly in case of emergency is a matter that concerns us here and now, and that cannot be separated from the nation's defence policy. If it were possible to make this country seventy-five per cent. self-supporting in its principal foodstuffs, the whole strategy of defence would be different from what it must be at present. It is, naturally, not suggested that the whole country should forthwith be put under wheat and potatoes. But it is vital that our long-term agricultural policy should provide for the switching over from pasture to cereals with the minimum of delay by encouraging and maintaining a higher fertility level in the land. There are two alternatives in agricultural politics: the intensive production of certain commodities, brought about by subsidising or protecting specific crops, the general effect of which is to extract the maximum from the soil in the minimum of time; and the "extensive" policy, the effect of which is to apply the subsidy to improving the fertility of the land itself, leaving it largely to the individual agriculturist to choose what crops he shall produce. The present agricultural policy is of the former class, encouraging increased production on a smaller and smaller area, with the corollary that increasing areas of less fertile land are let go and become progressively harder to reclaim. As a precautionary defence measure the extensive policy is infinitely more valuable, while it would have the effect of revitalising vast areas of the country meanwhile. Professor Stapledon has described in these pages, and more fully in his remarkable book *The Land Now and To-morrow*, the relative ease with which rough and poor pasture can be reclaimed by mechanical ploughing and proper sowing. Once the land has been brought into rotation, and even if the long leys are pasture, it can be ploughed up for emergency purposes at the shortest notice, when its fertility will be very much greater than if the preliminary periodic ploughings had not taken place. Just as the rich Midland pastures would be thus put into a state of readiness for conversion to arable, so by this system of subsidised land improvement the rougher hill grazings would be fitted to increase their output of cattle and sheep in an emergency.



COUNTRY NOTES

THRILLS ON THE ICE

A GOOD many Britons woke up on Monday morning to find that their country was famous in a new direction, in that it had won the Olympic Ice Hockey Championship at Garmisch. A good many others were better informed because they had listened on Saturday night, with agonised thrills, to a broadcast account of the match between Britain and the United States. This match ended, after several desperate escapes for either side, in a pointless draw, and practically decided the issue. A little gilt may be off the gingerbread because it appears that nearly all the British side learned the game in Canada; but the fact remains that it was a very fine victory for players who were, at any rate, British born. It will doubtless give a great fillip to a game of which we in this country have only just begun to realise the supremely exciting qualities. Another considerable feather was stuck in the British cap by that infant phenomenon Miss Cecilia Colledge, who in the Ladies' Figure-skating Championship finished only a very few points behind the defending Champion, Fröken Sonja Henie. If that invincible lady retires, as she threatens to do, Miss Colledge will almost certainly succeed her and should have before her many triumphant years.

INSURANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

THE debate on the second reading of the Agricultural Workers' Insurance Bill revealed no startling changes of opinion, but, on the other hand, no particular enthusiasm for the Bill. Granted that there is to be such a scheme, the independent self-contained plan suggested by Sir William Beveridge's Statutory Committee seems a very reasonable one. It would obviously be unjust that agricultural contributors should have imposed upon them any share of liability for the accumulated debt of the Insurance Fund. On the other hand, a good deal of feeling, both among farmers and labourers, against any scheme of insurance undoubtedly still exists. It should not be forgotten that both profits and wages in agriculture have been very low of recent years, and that Unemployment Insurance on any scale involves a direct charge on the costs of production which may, and in this case must, be of very serious concern to a struggling industry. Though it is true that the general rate of unemployment in agriculture has recently gone up to 7.5 per cent., this figure is still much lower than in the case of urban industry. Meanwhile the expansion of dairying, pig-keeping and poultry farming in some districts and the marked reduction in arable cropping have made agricultural employment much more regular through the year, and in these parts of the country farmers and farm workers have little to gain from an Unemployment Insurance Bill. Unemployment, however,

is still a serious matter during winter in East Anglia and the other arable counties, and there seems to be a disposition to-day to support the Bill as giving a greater sense of security to farm workers generally.

THE SPECIAL AREAS

THE Report of the Commissioner for Special Areas, published last week, was, on the whole, more sanguine than the previous Report of last July, in which Mr. Stewart pointed out the administrative and financial difficulties attaching to his commission. It now seems clear that the Government departments concerned are doing everything they can to strengthen his hands and to supplement his efforts, and that, attractive as the prospect of working to some extent untrammelled by normal Parliamentary control might at first sight have appeared, it would have been an unsound move and one unjustified in the circumstances. As the Commissioner now admits, his duty implies a "long-term" policy. There is no room for jerry-building, and *festina lente* appears to be the most appropriate motto. While many schemes, some of considerable importance, have already been sanctioned, their benefits will be cumulative, and it will take time before they can be secured. Spectacular results cannot be expected.

TRADING ESTATES

PERHAPS the most important section of the Report is that which deals with the scheme for attracting to the Special Areas fresh industries, particularly of the lighter type, such as have been increasing rapidly in the south of England during recent years. The theory is that the small industrialist who takes advantage of the admirable facilities for a new factory provided so freely on estates like those at Trafford Park and Slough is repelled from the Special Areas by the lack of such facilities and the expense of the preliminary work which is necessary in their absence. Private enterprise has so far done nothing in the matter, and the Commissioner has therefore produced the unorthodox proposal of establishing trading estates financed out of Exchequer funds. The preliminary legal difficulties have now been overcome, and the first Trading Estates Company is now about to be formed in the north-east. In South Wales negotiations have been proceeding for some time for the erection of a trading estate on novel lines, and the Commissioner is for the present holding his hand. The necessity or advisability of such an estate in Cumberland is not yet fully established.

A RIME FOR THE TIMES

I believe in Lord God, and that Right should be king of the Earth
(Drop this song in the fire if your frolic-eyed brain is annoyed).
For God is All-Might, and His Son the first prophet of worth;
He's a beacon of Light;—but I have my suspicions of Freud.

I believe in them both, and in beings remoter than these
(Throw eggs at my soul if the plank at your feet is destroyed).
Ghosts, angels, imps, devils, and fairies that dance under trees;
They plague me or bless; but I'm only half fixtures with Freud.

I believe in Sin's guilt; I believe in the martyrs of old,—
On the wings of their valour the Light of Creation is buoyed.
Though their fame be but copper, their virtue was silver and gold.
I've a "complex" unproper.—But only half's true out of Freud.

HERBERT PALMER.

MALVERN HILLS AND SUSSEX DOWNS

VALIAN efforts have been made in the past to save from building and injurious quarrying the noble line of Malvern Hills. Inhabitants of the Malverns themselves and dwellers in the Vale, for whom the hills are their horizon, silhouetted black against the skies of evening, have alike contributed large sums of money to save the northern half of the ridge. More recently the National Trust launched a scheme for the protection of the southern half. Grants were made by the Pilgrim Trust and the Midland Counties Trust, and owners of land have co-operated generously; but to complete the work of preservation the comparatively small sum of £2,600 is still outstanding. The secretary of the National Trust makes an appeal to a wider public for help in rounding off this important scheme which, when carried through, will safeguard for all time one of the loveliest

landscapes in the West of England. All over the country men are lifting up their eyes to the hills and beginning to realise how precious they are. If we fail to preserve our hills from building, there is small hope for the rest of the English landscape. Though thwarted twice in their plans, the East Sussex County Council are renewing their efforts to keep inviolate the Downs above the 300ft. contour—this time with better hopes of success. It is disquieting, therefore, to read of ambitious schemes for developing the downland behind Seaford, a place that owes its attraction to the beauty of its cliffs and its hinterland. The building of a large hotel is contemplated in the unspoilt Cuckmere Valley, close to Exceat Bridge. Though the valley is below the 300ft. contour, the proposed site of the hotel is scheduled as agricultural land under the local planning scheme. If scheduled land can be unscheduled at will, what, one may ask, is the use of town-planning schemes at all? It is to be hoped that Seaford's Urban District Council will be successful in resisting the proposal.

LARGE ESTATES CHANGE HANDS

TWO important sales of large estates were announced last week. The Duke of Richmond has sold his Huntly estate of 12,000 acres in Aberdeenshire; and one of the most highly developed agricultural estates in Lincolnshire, that of Nocton Farm, has also changed hands. The sale of the Huntly estate has come about as the result of the heavy duties that the Duke of Richmond has been called on to pay since his father's death. Only eight years ago the late Duke was faced with a similar burden, which he met by selling some of the valuable timber on his property at Goodwood. The Huntly estate—for the sale of which Messrs. Collins and Collins were the agents—comprises some sixty farms and the greater part of the town of Huntly; the sale is the largest that has taken place in Scotland since Lord Strathcona sold the Glencoe estate. The purchase of the Nocton Farm estate in Lincolnshire by the firm of Smith's Potato Crisps, Limited, affords another example of the factory farm idea, which is already becoming common in certain countries abroad. This estate has been highly developed for potato growing; it has a provender mill, its own electrical installation and telephone service, and its own light railway. By this purchase Smith's will become factory farmers on an extensive scale, carrying a step forward the process of intensive production which the canning factories have encouraged by their bulk contracts with neighbouring growers for supplies of fruit and vegetables.

THE SUMMER MILK SURPLUS

MR. ELLIOT announced on Monday that for several reasons, including the currency of various trade agreements and the fact that the Report of the Reorganisation Commission for Milk is not likely to be published for some time, it is impossible at present to produce long-term legislation for the milk industry. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the period of Exchequer payments under the Milk Act up to the end of September, 1937. During the extra eighteen months a great deal of hard thinking will have to be done if the long-term policy eventually produced is to be a successful one, and one of the major problems to be solved is that of the summer milk surplus, which is the subject of an article on another page of this issue of COUNTRY LIFE. Whatever view of the present milk marketing scheme may be taken, most people are agreed that it will not function as smoothly as might be desired so long as the pool is burdened with an ever-increasing supply of summer milk that goes for manufacture. A point to which the article calls attention is the fact that the surplus production which is absorbed at a manufacturing price is mainly summer-produced milk from the grass-growing counties of the West. In these districts newcomers to the industry are able to produce more cheaply than those elsewhere who have been longer established in the industry. But the lowness in costs does not necessarily indicate extra efficiency in production, and it is conceivable that if these same farmers were required to maintain their output throughout the year to the extent that is usual in a liquid contract, their advantage in costs would entirely disappear. Since, then, by reason of their erratic production, their produce can only enter the manufacturing market, there would appear to be

some justification for the imposition of a levy from the pool, the proceeds to be paid as a bonus to producers who maintain a level production throughout the year.

GOLF IN THE FOG

THE fog played many scurvy tricks to many people on Saturday last, and few events were more unkindly treated than the first half of the golf match at Croham Hurst between the four professionals of the Essex Alliance, who had thrown down the gauntlet, and the four from the Croydon Alliance, including three Ryder Cup players, who had taken it up. The foursomes were played, though the conditions were towards the end farcical, and the singles had inevitably to be postponed. Considering the circumstances, the play was very fine, and that of one Essex pair, Denny and Adams, who gained eight holes on the Open Champions, Perry and Laidlaw, approached the magical. They holed seventeen holes in sixty-six shots, which would have been wonderfully good in perfect weather. As it was, they can have had only the faintest notion where they were going, for the last six holes at least. To be sure, they could see the ball when they reached the green, and they frequently put it into the hole from unkindly long range; but the shots up to the green were largely a matter of following a wandering voice in the heart of the fog. One spectator can state on oath that he took over two hours to cover some eleven miles from the course to his house and, having missed his own drive gate, was profoundly thankful to find it again. If you can miss your own front door, how can you hope to find a putting green some two hundred yards away?

THE PRICE OF POETRY

Contentment grows a skin too thick;
Security is sluggish, dense.
But pain is sensitive and quick;
Anguish can pierce the walls of sense.

So song is paid for by a sword
That pricks the blood wherewith to write.
Molten from fire must flow the word;
The nightingale implies the night.

LESLEY GREY.

"BRITAIN AND HER VISITORS"

IT has been brought home to us that a recent leading article with the above title, intended to encourage enterprise among British hotels, contained passages that, if taken out of their context, misrepresented the standard achieved in the great majority of them. It was said, for instance, that many foreign visitors return to their homes disgusted by the way in which a large amount of the hotel and catering industry of this country is carried on. While instances of this have come to our notice privately, and in connection with isolated establishments, it is certainly untrue if applied—as it was never intended to be applied—to the very large majority of hotels in this country. Had it been true, a deputation of French hotel-keepers would not have come last summer to study the methods of management employed in the principal hotels of our south coast resorts because these resorts were increasing their *clientèles* while French places were losing theirs. We have frequently drawn attention in these pages to the ridiculous burden laid by the licensing laws on entertainment in this country. In addition, there is the immense difficulty, not so often realised by the public in relation to hotels, of obtaining the right kind of servants, a difficulty mainly due to the counter-attraction of the dole. An hotel, like a private house, depends for its efficiency ultimately on the quality of domestic servants, yet a man or woman is able to refuse domestic or catering work and still be entitled to unemployment benefit. When these difficulties are considered, together with the shortness of seasonal business, the competitive subsidisation of many hotels abroad, and the cheapness demanded by the British public in their entertainment, it is certainly remarkable what an excellent standard has been generally achieved. It is unlikely that any intending visitors took our remarks referring to the backsliders and laggards among hotels as applying to British hotels in general. But if any did, we hasten to correct the misapprehension.

THE STABILITY OF OLD CHURCHES

THE CASE FOR ENDOWMENT AS CONTRASTED WITH REPAIR "FOR ALL TIME"

ALMOST every month some major ancient building is pronounced to be *in extremis* and drastic works of reconstruction to be essential if the structure is not to collapse. The latest comes to the sick list are the Angel Choir of Lincoln Minster, the west front of which has only just been rescued; and Tewkesbury Abbey, where the stonework of the tower and the eastern chapel and other parts need attention more or less imperatively. In the one case £30,000 and in the other £25,000 are urgently needed, according to the appeals issued.

Considering that the cathedrals and churches now found to be so insecure have stood for at least four hundred years, in many cases since Norman times, many people must wonder why the nineteen-thirties are proving so fatal to mediæval architecture. Is it that every mediæval building has an allotted span of life, the end of which is now approaching for them all? Or is it that inspection is nowadays more minute and conceptions of necessary repair more drastic?

Some light is shed on this question by a recent article in the *Journal* of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which draws attention to two points too often overlooked by those responsible for the care of vaulted churches and similar buildings. The authors are Mr. A. R. Powys, secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings—an organisation that has fifty years of experience behind it—and Mr. J. S. Wilson, honorary engineer to the Society and well known for his skill in engineering operations of particular difficulty.

The points dealt with are: A principal cause of the gradual development of cracks and other signs of movement; and the economics of repair work. Since they both involve considerations not always laid before governing bodies by their architects, even if fully considered by the architects themselves, these are points that concern everybody interested in the care of old buildings.

CRACKS

Everybody knows of the tendency of great arched structures to "spread outwards" owing to thrust. In most such buildings the system of thrusts is reasonably well balanced and would cause no apprehension were it not for the disruptive force of *changing temperature*.

Every summer a building stretches itself, and each winter contracts. In expansion each unit of the wall—each stone or brick—presses hard against the next. In contraction the wall does not return as a single mass, the extent of the return depending upon the tensile strength of the mortar and the bonding of the masonry. As a result of these movements fractures take place at intervals, and, while the separate stones may tend to loosen, considerable masses of the wall expand and contract as a whole from fracture to fracture. This state of affairs might endure for a long time if the fissures did not tend to fill with falling dust, crumbling mortar, etc., and sometimes to be filled with new mortar or grout. Then, when the temperature rises, the masses press against one another again. This continual movement must be remembered in watching "tell-tales," which are almost bound to fracture as a result. In arched structures this stretching process results inevitably in an outward spread of the upper parts, each expansion being never quite recovered by the contraction. These movements show themselves locally, where the walls are weakened by openings or otherwise. They need, consequently, to be treated locally, and not to be regarded as a sign of the building's impending collapse unless other marked symptoms are present. Wall cracks may be, in fact,

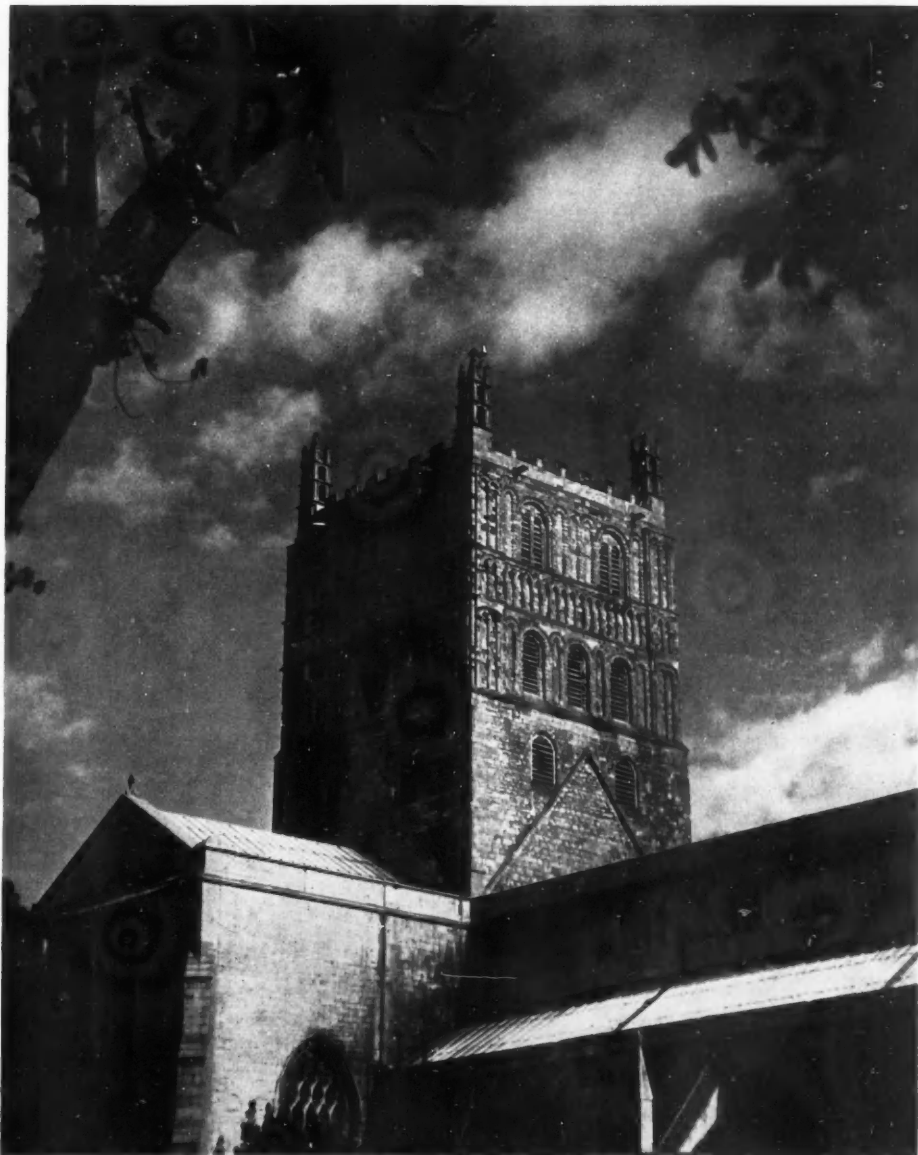
self-made expansion joints, serving the same purpose as the expansion joints provided in modern buildings. It may even be desirable to retain fractures or reshape them for that purpose.

It might be possible, at least in theory, to overcome this tendency to "spread" by threading walls and arches with huge tensional steel rods to secure an even return in contraction. It is doubtful, however, the authors consider, whether such a course would *even occasionally* be desirable in a building important as architecture, construction, or as an antiquity. Even when walls lean appreciably outward, it must be remembered that they are usually of great thickness and that the centre of gravity is thus well within the base. A great church built thus out of the true in the twelfth century would be standing nearly as well to-day as when it was built, or as one accurately set out, so slow is the movement and so tough the structure.

From this it follows that there is not necessarily reason to fear for the stability of a building, deformed within limits. If we give it again the strength it first had, it will last as long again. *There is no need to give it greater strength than it ever had.* This principle must be modified in accordance with the needs where intervening alterations have weakened a member, or where decayed timbers, injudicious repairs, etc., have upset the original balance. The object of structural repair should be to bring back the loads to the points intended for their support.

ECONOMICS

Nowadays it is becoming the habit of professional advisers only to give advice that will, as far as human power allows, make a building free from all chance of movement "for all time," as the saying goes. To do so is seldom the soundly economic course to take, nor is it sensible. If the foregoing points are considered,



Hugo

TEWKESBURY ABBEY: THE NORMAN TOWER
In urgent need of attention

Cheltenham

it will be found wiser to do repairs that will maintain the building for, say, three-quarters of a century, and to invest a sufficient sum to enable the like to be done again and again as it is needed. To take a hypothetical example, suppose the "dead permanent" repairs to cost £40,000; the probability is that the lesser work could be done for £10,000, and that the interest on another £10,000 would remove from succeeding generations their responsibility for the future maintenance of the building. Thus a "living permanence" would be secured for half the sum of the drastic measures now commonly recommended to a generous but puzzled public. Moreover, it was the custom in old days to effect repairs on this common-sense basis, and we still have the buildings with us—indeed, less spoiled than where more fundamental reconstructions have been deemed necessary.

TEWKESBURY ABBEY

The principal repairs, according to the booklet issued by the Friends of Tewkesbury Abbey, involve:

- (A) The tower, where the Norman masonry is tending to disintegrate and portions to fall, features and details being stated to be in grave danger of being lost "for all time."
- (B) Cracks are present in the four supporting pillars.
- (C) The fourteenth century eastern chapels are "in need of extensive repair," owing to inadequate foundations and decaying stonework both in the external faces and parapets.

The following comments on these points, made after inspection and in the light of the foregoing remarks, amplify, and in some cases modify, the objectives indicated by the Appeal:

- (A) The outside surfaces of the tower have been defective since the twelfth century fire and have been repaired at



LINCOLN: THE RESULT OF SETTLEMENT IN THE ANGEL CHOIR, showing how the stone tracery of the triforium arcade is drawing away

least twice since; the stone shows a recent tendency to decay in places. In such a case new stone is best only used where there is structural as well as superficial weakness.

Elsewhere the use of plastic materials and good pointing are usually enough. Such repairs cost little as compared with the use of new stone, and are less disturbing to an old structure.

(B) The piers supporting the tower were repaired by Sir Gilbert Scott, and some of the stones inserted by him are fractured. Settlement appears to have occurred during the original building, for high in the tower a string-course is, in places, out of the level, the difference having been made up with tapering courses. The piers lean outward slightly, and the four great arches have dropped a little. It is not yet evident that any movement has occurred which justifies underpinning or any drastic treatment.

(C) The chapel walls lean outwards at a maximum of 12 ins. A number of cracks are visible, but there is little evidence of recent movement. The loosening stonework here certainly needs "going over" carefully, and the time has now come when this should be done.

The foundations of some of the walls need to be examined, and some underpinning may be found desirable. The eighteenth century re-roofing is in places struttled on to the crown of the vaults in such a way as to require reconstruction. The vaulting needs overhaul.

Thus the general impression given by Tewkesbury Abbey is that the building needs the constant services of a small building staff in the direct employ



F. H. Evans

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, FROM THE WEST

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of the church. This was the system in old days and is now that in force at Westminster. Thus is created a school of "tradesmen" who come to know the building and its needs thoroughly.

LINCOLN MINSTER

While the institution of fabric funds is in the highest degree desirable for the general maintenance of great churches, no fabric fund can deal with the major operations necessitated from time to time by the neglect of five centuries, or fundamental weaknesses in the original structure. Lincoln Minster is a case very much in point. Attention was recently drawn, by the fall of some stones from the vault of the famous Angel Choir, to a movement that has probably been going on for centuries: certainly for the last fifty years. This is the gradual movement outwards of the upper part of the east gable and wall, with a consequent shifting of the vaulting ribs and displacement of the arch traceries in the Angel Choir. This may be partly due to a settlement caused by the Angel Choir having been built over the filled-in ditch of the Roman city vallum; but the thrust of the central tower, which has for long been troublesome in other directions, is probably the principal factor. The Angel Choir, the finest achievement of Decorated Gothic, is probably too delicate a structure to act by itself as sufficient abutment to the central tower for an indefinite period. Many of its internal supports are pierced by

passages, and buttresses actually contain staircases. The heavy eastern gable, designed as a counterpoise to the intricate thrusts of the Angel Choir, is leaning eight to ten inches outward, owing, apparently, to the "spread" of the central tower arches.

The remedial measures contemplated by Sir Charles Nicholson, the architect in charge of the fabric, who was responsible for the tying back of the west front and towers, 1920-30, involve solidifying the whole of the east wall of the Choir, and holding it back to solid and undisturbed parts of the main structure by means of reinforced concrete girders let into the floors or concealed on top of vaults.

Though it is probably true to say that the present movement has been inherent in the structure of the Angel Choir for a very long time, it might have been prevented when Pearson was carrying out repairs forty years ago on the choir and north transept. Unfortunately, those operations stopped for lack of money before the supports of the central tower—the root of all the disturbances—could be dealt with. Lincoln's fabric fund and small staff of "tradesmen" are obviously not capable of tackling this great operation, nor could they have done anything to fend off its necessity. Centuries of neglect are the cause of the present crisis, which can only be met by generous support of the appeal issued by Lord Yarborough.

AT THE THEATRE

MR. CHURCHILL'S ADVICE TO PLAYGOERS

ON Saturday morning last the world was startled—or at least I hope it was—by a letter in "The Times" in which Mr. Winston Churchill implored playgoers to go to see "St. Helena," the Old Vic. play about Napoleon. Once more one is driven to the old conclusion, that while there is "nowt so queer as folk" the queerest of all folk are our playgoers. One of the authors of "St. Helena" is Mr. Sherriff who wrote the world's most successful war play, and it is arguable that Napoleon was the greatest of the world's war-makers. Anyhow one imagined playgoers would have seen sufficient justification for going to the Old Vic. to see what "St. Helena" was like, and I cannot imagine that in Germany this would not have happened. But the Old Vic. on the night I attended this play was resolutely two-thirds empty, and if Mr. Churchill knew one-hundredth part about the ways of playgoers that he knows about everything else he would not have been surprised. In this country at least it has never been possible to dragoon playgoing taste. If the public thinks it will like a piece, it will flock to it. If it is afraid it will not like a piece, it will not go near it. It will not go to the theatre in an experimental mood. Some little time ago I was privileged to see a letter written by a dramatic agent to a lady who had written a brilliant play about overcrowding. This had been successfully produced by a Sunday Society, and the agent wrote: "It seems absurd that when all these fatuous little plays are being put on that I should not even offer your play, but the theatre is hell and that is about all there is to it." Every day in a restaurant you can still hear this sort of thing from one smart woman to another: "My sweet, I'm too excited! Next Thursday is the first night of 'Pudding Face.' Billy Plonk and Winnie Wagtail are both in it, and of course there are the Ketchups. Their dancing is too wonderful! I simply shan't be able to exist until Thursday. My pet, we're going to have a party afterwards. Johnny Gosling—he'll be Lord Goosegreen later on, you know—has promised to crank up the old pram and trundle us to a coffee-stall where we're all going to eat sausages quite frantically. My lamb, I hope you're not going to 'St. Helena': it's too morose!" Sympathy with the intellectual drama, or even with the intelligent drama, is of no practical good unless it is coupled with something else. I have said it before, and I shall say it again in much the same terms because I cannot improve upon them. There is an old North-country jingle which runs: "Sympathy without relief is like mustard without beef." Sympathy, although very pleasant in its way, is no practical good to the intelligent theatre. The drama cannot live by sympathy alone. The drama has got a stomach like everything else, and that stomach is its box-office. That stomach is not filled by the most brilliant dramatic criticisms, by playgoers' clubs whose members never by any chance go to the play, by societies who discuss the function of the apron-stage without ever having seen one, by lectures delivered in the Mendips by retired professors living in the Cotswolds, by pastorals in suburban gardens on wet summer afternoons, by jubilant presentations in chalk-pits of The Backbiters of Aristophanes, by heroic schoolroom performances of Hardy's "Dynasts."

The theatre is divided into two parts. There is the theatre of Billy Plonk in "Pudding Face" which can always and in all circumstances look after itself. Some time ago at one of our best-known playhouses there was a musical comedy. It was

a very good musical comedy, and I remember that I, who don't like musical comedies, nearly laughed myself ill at it. Unfortunately the gaspipes in the roadway in front of the theatre took it into their heads to blow up. Did that affect the attendance? Not by sixpence. There was a short interval when nobody was allowed near because of the foul escaping gases and so on. But as soon as a mouse could cross the roadway without falling dead the theatre was re-opened, and at once elegant ladies with the stoutest hearts and the thinnest soles descended from motor-cars a quarter of a mile off and made their way through a scene of havoc comparable to the trenches in Flanders. I have heard that some of them left part of their clothing on the barbed wire. Nevertheless they got to the theatre, showing each other their wounds like female Coriolanuses and all saying how proud they were of scars won to the honour and glory of that national hero, Billy Plonk. I believe that if the Himalayas had descended between this theatre and its main approach these intrepid musical-comedy lovers would have surmounted them though it had meant turning themselves into female Hannibals and bringing camels from Africa. No! Musical comedy is never in any danger, but the other part, the intelligent theatre, always is in danger and will continue to be in danger until the time comes when it is unnecessary for the dramatic critic to wear himself out saying: "If you're going, go at once!" This is what Mr. Churchill said in his letter, though he said it with greater dignity. My own view of "St. Helena" was succinctly put last week. I then described the play as "a serious chronicle about Napoleon's last phase, most subtly and sensitively told by Mr. Sherriff and Miss de Casalis in collaboration; Mr. Keneth Kent, acting with skill and emotion shows us Napoleon at his journey's end." One of the difficulties about dramatic criticism is the co-ordination of news value, æsthetic merit, and space conditions. Even the uninitiated reader must see that the space allotted to any subject in any journal must be more or less constant. You cannot have a dramatic critic demanding two whole pages one week and two inches the next. It follows, then, that in weeks crowded with productions a good little play will receive less space-attention than it would in a week when there happened to be nothing else. It was unfortunate that the dawn of Mr. Cochran's "Follow the Sun" should coincide with a play about Napoleon's extinction. But there it is, and I leave the subject with one last suggestion for the reader to consider—that a good little play for the few cannot from the journalistic point of view receive as much attention as the popular play about which the many are anxious to read.

"Out of the Dark" at the Ambassadors is a good little play for the many and about which, incidentally, the less said the more favourable. This play is all about a novelist blind from birth who recovers his sight, finds the world much nastier to look at than he imagined, and decides to resume blindness. Personally I take this to be a foolish little play. On the other hand that fool may be a wise man who says: "Thanks very much, but if you don't mind I will go back to my paradise!" In the theatre these considerations do not apply, for the piece is brilliantly acted by a cast quite lusciously provided by Mr. Sydney Carroll and headed by those clever players Mr. Henry Oscar and Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies.

GEORGE WARRINGTON.

A FEAST FOR DOG LOVERS

High as were the anticipations formed as to the size and interest of Mr. Cruft's Golden Jubilee Show the event fully justified them. It is doubtful whether the dog, as a friend or a servant, has ever been more popular than he is to-day and thousands of people visited the Agricultural Hall. There were beautiful dogs and strange dogs, rare dogs and fine examples of breeds that are to be found in every village in the land, among the more than ten thousand entries. It gave very general satisfaction that though a dog of a foreign breed won the highest award an English sporting dog was a worthy second.

MR. CHARLES CRUFT'S Golden Jubilee Show in the Royal Agricultural Hall last week fully justified our expectations. We went there with hopes pitched to a high key, and we had no cause for disappointment. It was a great show, admirably displayed, and withal there was a feeling of satisfaction that on such an unusual occasion, at the end of fifty years, Mr. Cruft should have been able to realise his ambition of exceeding the 10,000 entries. Mr. Nigel Colman, M.P., the President, gave voice to the prevailing sentiment when, at the luncheon to the judges, he congratulated Mr. Cruft upon his success and expressed our obligations to him for what he has done for dog showing. I talked with many foreign enthusiasts, who were delighted beyond measure at the feast spread before them.

It was a pleasure to mingle with the big crowds that thronged the hall and to listen to their comments upon the beauty or eccentricity of the dogs that occupied two and a half miles of benches. Labradors, cocker spaniels, golden retrievers, Irish setters, English springers, Pekingese, Alsatians and dachshunds were all conspicuous by virtue of their numbers. The palm must be awarded to Lorna, Lady Howe, who had to judge an entry of more than 900 Labradors. Beginning her work soon after 10 a.m. on Wednesday, she continued until late in the evening. First thing on Thursday she presided at the annual meeting of the Ladies' Kennel Association, resuming her judging immediately afterwards, to finish about 3.30, only to go straight into the big ring, where she made one of the three judges who had to decide which they considered to be the best in the Show, the winner of the COUNTRY LIFE Challenge Cup, and so on. Six o'clock had passed before she was released from duties that would have alarmed the strongest man.

By the time the big event of the afternoon had come on, the ring was surrounded with spectators many deep, and there was the customary excitement. Perhaps it is as well to explain the preliminary procedure that leads up to this moment. When the breed classes are judged on the first day, each judge awards what is known as a challenge certificate to the best of its sex, no matter in which class it may have been entered. The dog and bitch are then compared for the judge to say which, in his opinion, is the better of the two, and that one is entitled to go in the ring on the second day to compete for the best in the Show. That ensures that the eighty odd dogs of either sex that are paraded are held to be the very cream of their respective breeds, and the aggregate value of the exhibits this year must have amounted to a very considerable sum.

A WONDERFUL CHOW

The test applied has to be very exacting. The least unsoundness in structure or movement is sufficient to exclude an animal, and at the last perhaps about a dozen remained, the order of which might be placed differently by different judges unless



The best exhibit at Cruft's. Mrs. V. A. M. Mannooch's chow chow, Ch. Choonam Hung Kwong. Last year the runner-up for the honour, this handsome red dog advanced a step last week. A champion at the age of nine months, he has won 25 challenge certificates.

one happens to stand out very prominently indeed. At an early stage it became apparent that Mrs. Mannooch's wonderful chow chow Ch. Choonam Hung Kwong was well in the running for the preference. He is certainly a wonderful dog with a beautiful front, a typical head, short back and splendid coat. I understand that he became a champion at the age of nine months and that he has won something like twenty-five challenge certificates, although he will not be three years old until next August. This is a breed that goes on improving until well past middle life.

Among others retained were an elkhound, a beagle, an Irish setter bitch, an Afghan hound, a smooth fox-terrier, a cocker spaniel, and a diminutive Pomeranian that in its way was a little gem. The award was eventually given to the chow amid cheers, and Mr. H. S. Lloyd's stylish little cocker spaniel, Silver Templa of Ware, was made the runner-up. One assumed instinctively that the cocker must have been pretty good to survive the ordeal of such large classes of his variety as came before Mr. Harry Scott, but he was handicapped by the slightest tendency to limp, having had the misfortune to cut one of his pads slightly. He became the recipient of the COUNTRY LIFE Challenge Cup offered for the best exhibit in all the sporting breeds, so that it comes about that this cup for the two years that it has been offered has been won worthily. Last year it went to the pointer bitch that was made the best in the Show.

WOLFHOUNDS AND POODLES

Before this stage in the proceedings had been reached a number of general classes, known as international and open to all breeds, had occupied the programme. That for teams was won by a most imposing lot of Irish wolfhounds sent by Mr. J. V. Rank, which greatly impressed the spectators by their size, soundness, and equality of type. It was really very wonderful to see dogs of this kind that had been so well reared. Mr. Rank also won in the sporting brace class, and the best of the non-sporting were Mrs. Murray-Wilson's poodles. Those who scoff at poodles as being merely dandies would have to revise their opinions on examining them closely, so well made, so active and proud in port are they.

Then there was a mixed open class that contained a number of exceptional exhibits. This again went to Mr. Rank's Irish wolfhound Ch. Fethard of Ouborough; and the best of the puppies was Mrs. Mannooch's chow chow Choonam Sun Fang. The red or golden cockers are a product of the post-War period, and when they first appeared they were distinctly inferior in type to the



T. Fall
Mr. H. S. Lloyd's young cocker, Silver Templa of Ware, runner-up for best in Show and winner of the "COUNTRY LIFE" Challenge Cup for the best exhibit in all the sporting breeds. Copyright



Mr. A. Badenach Nicolson's Rex of Crombie won principal honours in English setter dogs



Mr. J. V. Rank's Irish wolfhound, Kilkea of Ouborough. Received the challenge certificate in bitches

blacks or other colours, exhibitors having to concentrate on fixing the colour before they could give their attention to quality. They have improved so much that last week a golden bitch, Mr. W. S. Hunt's Ottershaw Araminta, was good enough to win the challenge certificate for bitches. In golden retrievers, which delight so many, competition was very keen and numbers exceptional, and credit must be given to the two challenge certificate winners, Ch. Davie of Yelme and Ch. Abbots Daisy, both of which were exhibited by Mr. H. L. Jenner of Abbots Morton, Worcester.

The Irish setter classes were all particularly strong, and an old favourite of mine received the bitch challenge certificate. That was Mr. J. H. J. Braddon's Nutbrown Sorrel, a daughter of Golden Dawn of Gadeland, which is a United States champion and therefore the bringer of new blood. The best of the dogs was Mrs. A. Morse's Croft-down Colin. The revival in Gordon setters has only set in quite recently, and they must have been about at their zenith at last week's Show. The puppy class particularly was a strong one. Miss E. C. Sharp's Ch. Dalnaglan Peer was the leader in the dogs, and the corresponding position in bitches was held by Mrs. A. M. Eadington's Withinlee Scotchgirl.

The English setters, too, were delightful, and if they continue at this rate they will become a force in the show world as well as in the field. Mr. A. Badenach Nicolson has bought



Captain G. Bohun de Mowbray's Ch. Albourne Admiration was the best of the Scottish terrier dogs



Miss W. M. D. Wills' Ch. Mischief was awarded one of the certificates for beagles

the late Professor L. Turton Price's Rex of Crombie, and he won well with him. In the bitches the most successful was Mrs. M. V. Christian's Refinement of Ballymoy. A good many people were interested to see what Herr Marr, the German expert, would do with the pointers. So far as I could learn, he followed orthodox lines, his champions being Mr. Isaac Sharpe's Stylish Cargo and Mr. S. Brewin's Maesydd Mona. Herr Marr, judging with great care, occupied most of the day over his classes.

Flat-coated retrievers excelled themselves, which was an encouraging sign and a proof that if breeders care to make the effort there is still plenty of material in this beautiful old breed. The dog that did best was Mr. W. J. Phizacklea's Ch. Atherbram Prince, and there was nothing in the other sex to dispute the claims of Mr. H. R. Cooke's little beauty, Kitty of Riverside. Of course, we all had to look at Dr. Helen Ingleby's eight Chesapeake Bay dogs, upon which an article appeared in "Cruft's Kennel Notes" a few months ago. They are distinctive in a way, being unlike anything else that we have, although with a remote suggestion of the Labrador about them. However closely these two may have been related originally, they have diverged in the course of a century or more into distinctive types. At any rate, the Chesapeake Bay dogs look workmanlike, and are clad in good thick coats that should enable them to withstand the weather.

A CROXTON SMITH.



T. Fall
Mr. H. L. Jenner's Golden Retriever, Ch. Davie of Yelme, winner of the dog challenge certificate



Copyright
Mrs. D. J. Marchetti's Ch. Jasmine of Harrowins received the certificate for greyhound bitches

THE RAVEN

By G. KENNETH WHITEHEAD

ONE cannot fail to admire the hardiness and fortitude of those birds which brave the elements of the early spring in order to reproduce their kind. Some time ago (April 27th, 1935) Mr. Ian Thomson gave COUNTRY LIFE readers a very interesting account of his experiences with the crossbill; and here I am going to attempt to recall some of my observations on the raven—a bird which vies even with the crossbill for early broods. As Mr. Thomson rightly remarks, it is food supply rather than a seasonal change in the weather which prompts most birds to breed, and so it is with the raven. Carrion, and especially mutton, being the favourite dish, it is obvious that the most seasonable time to have young is when the mortality among sheep is highest, namely, during the lambing season, from the beginning of February until well towards the end of April; and it is during these months that the raven rears its family. Moreover, the uncertain weather conditions of early spring greatly assist the raven in its quest for food, for many a newly born lamb or ewe in-season falls victim to exposure to a sudden cold snap in the weather. One would suppose that such a cold spell might prove equally fatal to a brood of young ravens, but this is not the case, and I am led to believe that young ravens, even if only a week old, are practically impervious to all the tricks that March weather can play.

The raven is by no means a rare bird, and, in fact, is quite common in all the wilder parts of Wales, Cornwall, the lakes and, of course, Scotland; yet it is seldom one finds a really suitable nest for photography. But just over three years ago, somewhere off the Welsh coast, I found my ideal site, and each year since then—with the exception of 1934, when the nest was robbed—I have spent my Easter vacation watching this particular pair of birds. Although it has not been possible, on account of other duties of a less pleasant nature, to make a whole-time study of this nest throughout one particular nesting season, the result of my three



THE NEST WAS A SUBSTANTIAL AFFAIR, QUITE SIX FEET IN HEIGHT

visits of 1932, 1933 and 1935 has left me with a fairly representative record of the domestic life of the raven, though I have yet to study the incubation period, leading up to the first few days after hatching, before the sequence is complete. Perhaps someday this also will be accomplished.

It is a true saying that familiarity often breeds contempt, and just as was the case with Lord William Percy's bitterns (*"Historia Regiæ Botaurorum,"* COUNTRY LIFE, June 23rd, 1934), I feel convinced that had I had more time at my disposal, my pair of ravens would have lost their hereditary fear of man, and in particular of a photographer, and a hide would no longer have been necessary. As it was, during the last two days of watching, both birds became unbelievably bold, and although I was in full view of the nest, uncovered by any form of camouflage or hide, both birds would come out and perch on a ledge within 15 ft. of me, vociferously showing their disapproval of my presence so near their nest. When words or curses apparently failed them, they would strut up and down the ledges, or scramble up almost perpendicular slabs of rock, every now and then tearing up rock plants, weeds or small stones in their fury, throwing them over their backs into the sea far below. Only once, however, did the hen summon up enough courage to visit the nest while I was actually outside the hide, but it was very obvious that she hated doing any domestic duties before an audience, and so made the visit as short as possible.

It is easy to imagine, therefore, that I had an extraordinarily accommodating pair of birds to work with, and, from the position of the hide, there ought to have been no excuses for failure. But, as is so often the case, especially when early spring photography is attempted, an uncontrollable factor played havoc with all preparations and good intentions—namely, the weather, and only on the last day of watching, Easter Monday, did the elements manage to control themselves. For the remainder, rain or hail



A HUNGRY QUINTET, WHO EVIDENTLY EXPECT GREAT THINGS FROM THE HEN RAVEN



EACH YOUNGSTER WAS FED IN TURN, THE FOOD BEING STUFFED RIGHT DOWN EACH THROAT

or, failing either of these, a high gale, all contributed to make conditions far from pleasant.

The nest was built on the side of a narrow gully, and it was no hard matter to erect a hide on the opposite side, about 15ft. away, overlooking the nest. The latter was a most substantial affair, standing upwards of 6ft., and had clearly been in the "family" for many generations in the past. That the cock bird was the same "householder" that I had photographed in 1933 I was certain, for he carried a rather significant "birth-mark" in the form of a white tip to his left wing. Whether his spouse was the same bird as previously I would not care to say. Quite possibly she was, for the raven is life-paired, and the ravens on this particular estate are strictly preserved, so there is no reason why she too should not have survived two seasons. This peculiar mark on the cock was extremely helpful to me in recognising which bird fed most regularly, and but for this fact I doubt if I should have been able to distinguish between the sexes, except when the birds were together.

This year the family, five in number, hatched out during the last week in March, but the hide was not commenced until April 6th. The daily cycle of events at a raven's eyrie seems to run a remarkably even course, and the first impression that one gets is that both birds apparently work to some kind of time schedule. As is the case with most birds, feeding is brisk during the morning, meals being served up at regular and short intervals up to mid-day. Then there is a distinct slackening off for a few hours; but as the afternoon draws to a close, feeding has again become a whole-time occupation. This can, perhaps, best be shown by a few extracts from my notes for one day, which was typical of the daily routine performed at the nest.

April 22nd.—In the hide 9.50 a.m. 10.20 the hen alights above the nest, shortly followed by the cock, presumably to see that the coast is clear. 10.25 a.m. both fly off again, but it is 30mins. before hen returns to feed. 11 a.m. the cock feeds. Between 11 and 11.22 the hen puts in two further visits to the nest and the cock only one. 11.22 both birds

alight on the nest simultaneously, but the cock only remains for a few seconds. From 10.50 a.m. to 11.22, between them, they have made eight visits to the nest, the hen five and the cock only three.

11.25 a.m. both alight on rock above the nest, and make their toilets. Between 11.25 and 1.30 p.m. the hen only visited the nest once, at 12.50. Both birds spent most of this time in dozing, or chasing inquisitive gulls away.

From 1.50 p.m. the sequence of meals was roughly as follows: 1.50 the hen; 2.10 the cock; 2.14 the hen; and the hen again at 2.25. Between 2.30 and 2.38 each bird made two rapid visits, making a total of nine visits in 65mins.

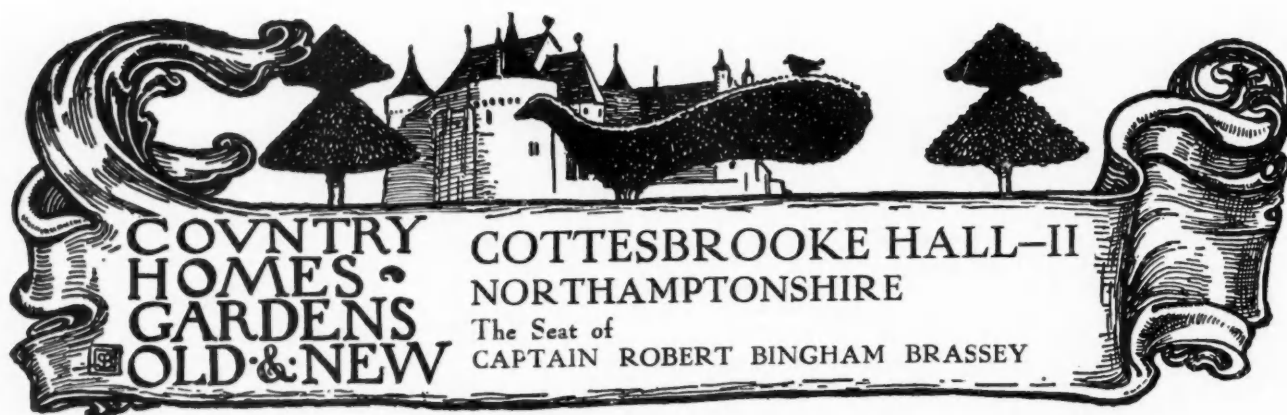
At 3.33 p.m. the cock made another visit to the nest, and as I was relieved at 4 p.m., this happened to be the last time I saw either of the parent birds at the nest.

Although the daily sequence of events varies so little day

after day, there are always plenty of "side shows" going on all round. One day I witnessed a most amusing triangular combat between a greater black-backed gull and the two ravens. The quarrel apparently arose out of a dead rabbit which the gull had dragged along to its sitting mate, which had a nest just behind the hide. The three combatants solemnly walked round and round the carcass, and whenever the gull made the slightest advance, one of the ravens would jump up into the air and hover a few inches in front of the gull's face. Unfortunately, a result was not reached while I was in the hide, as my relief man came along when things had just about reached a deadlock. Another time, when a strong southerly gale, bringing with it rain and hail, mercilessly swept against the cliff face, one of the ravens sought shelter under a ledge already tenanted by a couple of herring gulls, and in the end the intruder won the day. Aerial battles, too, were daily waged with the greater black-backs. But why mention more? Suffice it to say that there is always something to interest—nay, even thrill—the concealed watcher, and I look forward to the day when once more I shall be able to renew my acquaintance with my Welsh ravens.



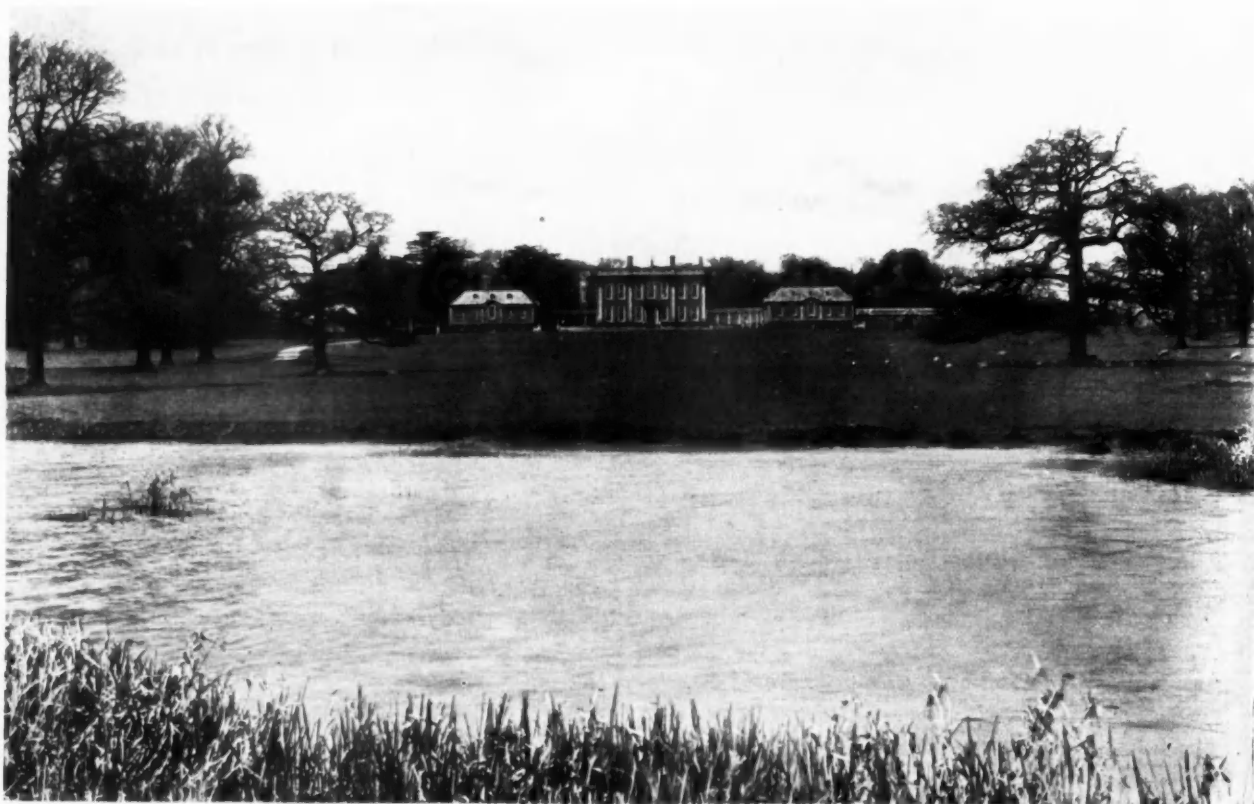
THE COCK STANDS HIS GROUND, WHILE THE HEN SHIES OFF



The staircase is the most notable feature of the interior of the house, which shows work of three different periods in the eighteenth century.

SIR JOHN LANGHAM, the fourth baronet, who built the present house at Cottesbrooke soon after succeeding to the property in 1700, was the grandson of his better-known namesake who laid the foundations of his family's fortunes as a prosperous London merchant. Two or three miles west of Cottesbrooke lies the village of Guilsborough, where, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, Edward Langham, son of a yeoman of Cold Ashby, settled as a farmer. His eldest son, John, was born there in 1584. As a boy he is said to have been ill-treated by his mother and to have run away from home, forming the resolve not to return until he had acquired riches and honour. He went to London, and in the course of twenty years became one of the most affluent Turkey merchants in the City. By the time he had turned forty he was in a position to realise his ambition of acquiring an estate in his native county, and he thought of Cottesbrooke, which he must have known well as a boy. As we saw last week, the manor, after the death of William Lane, had been divided into two moieties. In 1639 Langham was able to purchase one of them—that which had gone with Lane's younger daughter, Isabel, to her husband, John Rede—for the sum of £18,000; the second he did not acquire until three years later. If we may believe Bridges, the county historian, this second moiety cost only a thousand pounds less than the first. Thirty-five thousand pounds seems an enormous sum to have paid for an estate three hundred years ago.

Unlike most of his fellow-citizens, Langham was a Royalist in his sympathies. He was one of the four aldermen who, with the Lord Mayor, were sent to the Tower for refusing to proclaim the Act for abolishing kingship. Though impeached for high treason, they were soon set at liberty, but deprived of their offices. Langham later sent over large sums of money to Charles II during his exile—an action for which he was suitably rewarded at the Restoration. Though well over seventy, he was one of the loyal citizens sent to Breda with the formal petition inviting the King to return; there he and his eldest son were both knighted, a baronetcy following a month later. Burnet, who had no love for this sturdy Royalist, describes him as "a very weak man, famed only for his readiness of speaking florid Latin, which he had attained to a degree beyond any man of the age." "His style," he adds, "was too poetical and full of Epithets and Figures"—and so it may have been; but the unaldermanic accomplishment of speaking Latin at all remains none the less remarkable. Towards the end of his life Sir John rented Crosby Place in Bishopsgate, whose splendid hall we can still see, though it is now removed to Chelsea. He died there in 1671 at the ripe age of eighty-seven; but his body was brought to Cottesbrooke and lies in the family vault in the south transept of the church, where there is a fine altar tomb with the recumbent effigies of himself and his wife, Mary Bunce, the sister of a fellow-alderman.



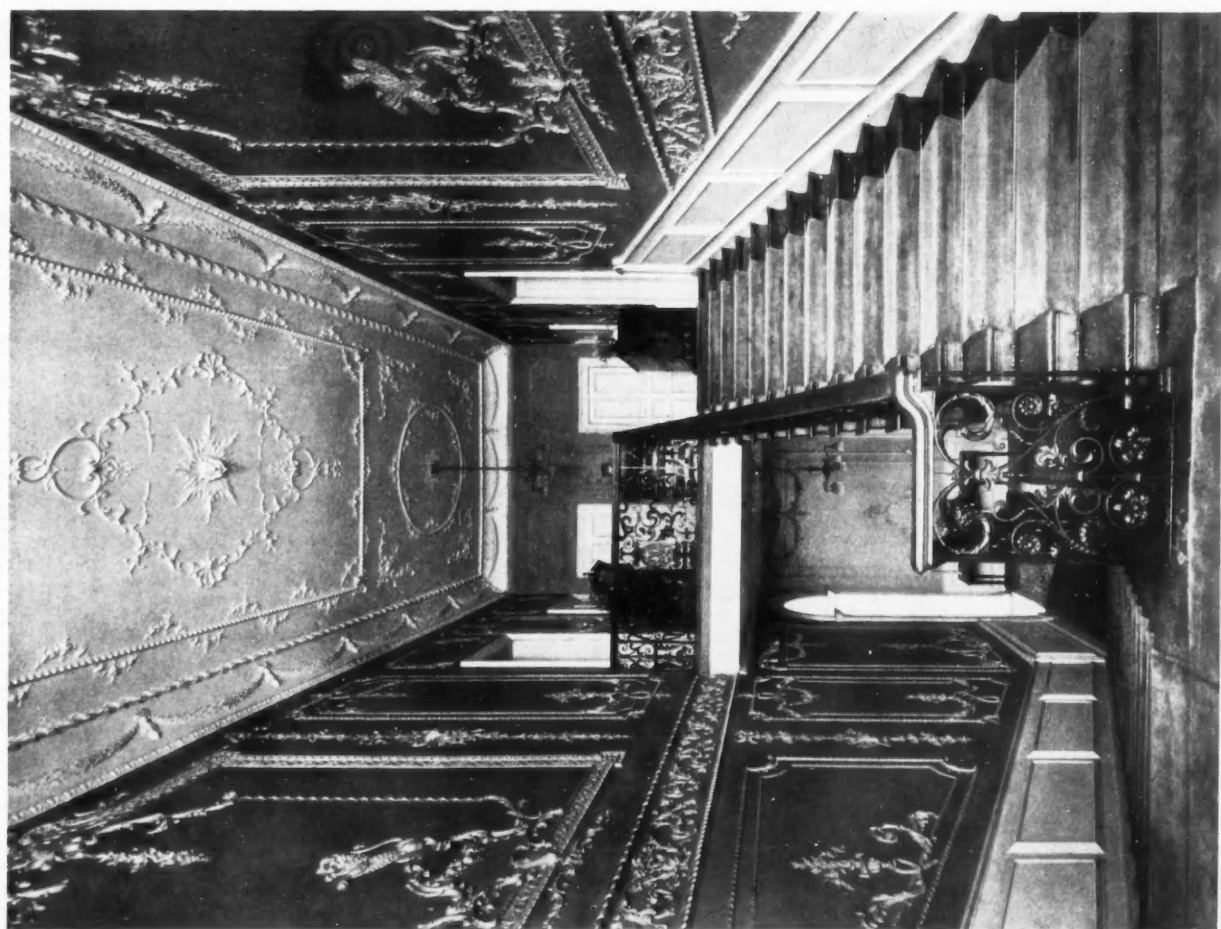
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1.—THE MAIN FRONT OF THE HOUSE FROM ACROSS THE LAKE

"Country Life"



THE PLASTERWORK OF WALLS AND CEILING ADDED *CIRCA* 1750-60 "*Country Life*"



2 and 3.—THE STAIRCASE AND ITS FINE WROUGHT-IRON BALUSTRADE.

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4.—THE STAIRCASE WINDOW AND HALF LANDING



5.—IN THE SALOON. A COLOURED FRIEZE IN THE ADAM MANNER

The second baronet, Sir James, who was knighted with his father at Breda, represented Northampton in the Parliaments of 1659 and 1661, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Though four times married, he left no children, and it was his brother, William, who succeeded him in 1699. A very different type of man from his father and elder brother, the third baronet had been educated at Cambridge and went on to study medicine at Leyden and at Padua, where he obtained his doctorate. He was High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1671, in which year he was knighted, and later on sat for Northampton Town in Parliament. He only survived his brother by a year, dying at Walgrave, his property a few miles east of Cottesbrooke. His son, Sir John, the builder of the house, as we saw a week ago, played no part in public life, and thenceforward the Langhams were content for the most part to live the quiet lives of country gentlemen.

The interior of the house, if not as interesting as the exterior, shows work of three different periods in the eighteenth century, though little remains of the original decoration of the time when the building



6.—THE "VAULTED" CORRIDOR

was new. The heavy bolection-moulded wainscoting, which will have lined the walls of most of the rooms, survives now only in the square entrance hall (Fig. 7), and even here the ceiling is later, being in the French rococo style of about 1750 that is found in the ceilings of two other rooms and on the walls and ceiling of the staircase hall to which the entrance hall gives access. Lighted by a tall round-headed window in the centre of the north-east side (Fig. 4), the staircase was made a principal feature of the house. Its bolection-moulded dado and the wrought-iron balustrade are both original, and it is interesting, in view of the evidence put forward last week for ascribing the house to Henry Jones, the architect of the Sessions House at Northampton, to recall that a similar staircase with wrought-iron balustrade forms part of the work carried out between 1697 and 1707 at Drayton House, where, it was suggested, Henry Jones may have been employed. This ironwork is, no doubt, by one of those local smiths who assimilated with such surprising skill the developments in design and technique that Tijou introduced. At the landing level the repetitive design gives place to a wide panel of scrolling forms

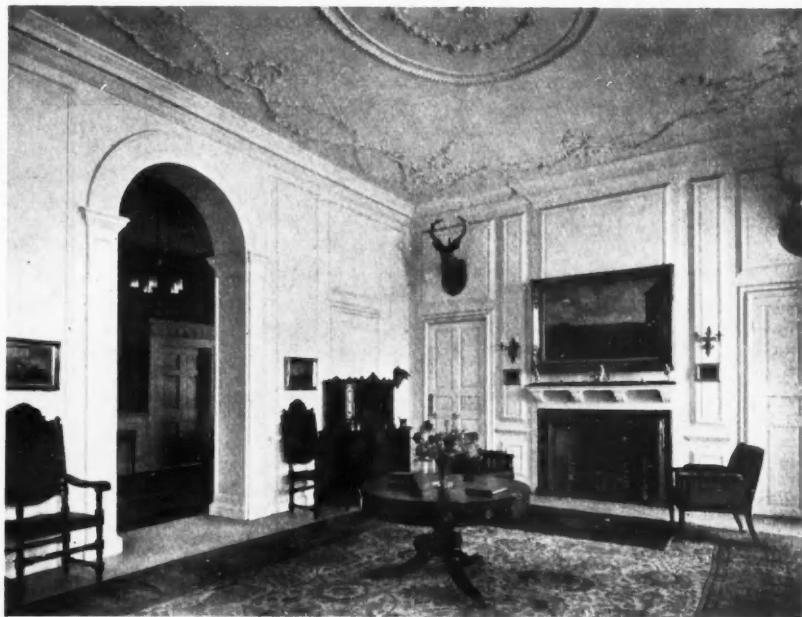
centring in an oval which contains the monogram of Sir John Langham (Fig. 2).

The elaborate stucco decoration of the walls (Figs. 2 and 3), arranged in panels with long drops of trophies between, has a tenuous elegance that proclaims its later date. This work belongs to the time of the vogue for French *rocaille*, to the period of Chippendale. In the two largest panels an eagle and a rampant lion are modelled in relief above a characteristic design of scrolls, the other panels framing vases with flowers. The ceiling is by comparison somewhat anæmic, and compares unfavourably with that of the drawing-room (Fig. 8), which, though it incorporates many of the same motives, is a much more satisfactory composition. The design here surrounds a modelled relief of Orpheus with his lyre.

Sir John, the builder of the house, lived on until 1747, "dying suddenly in his chair" as an old man of seventy-five. It is possible, therefore, though unlikely, that he commissioned this stucco decoration towards the end of his life; but more probably it belongs to the time of the sixth baronet, Sir John, the third of the name, who succeeded an elder brother in 1749. He died a bachelor in 1766, and was followed by a nephew, Sir James Langham, who carried out the alterations to the house that were described last week. It was then suggested that he may have employed James Wyatt as his architect, and the probability gains support from the character of the rooms that owe their decoration to him. The addition of the two rounded bows to the end of the house made it possible to provide a fine suite of three connecting rooms on the north-west front, which are now the drawing-room (centre), the music room (Fig. 9), and the saloon (Fig. 5). In the drawing-room the rococo ceiling, only recently executed, was suffered to remain; but a new frieze, a fireplace and door-cases, harmonising with the new work in the adjoining rooms, were introduced. Both music room and saloon are charming, cool rooms with characteristic ceilings in the Adam-Wyatt manner of the 1770's. The former, with pale green walls, has a fireplace inlaid with green marble and a delicate frieze. In the latter the fireplace is a more elaborate example with free-standing columns of jasper and a plaque with a relief of shepherd boys. Here the walls are beige, and the anthemion frieze is coloured in green, red and gold (Fig. 5). A fine rococo mirror will be noticed in the illustration.

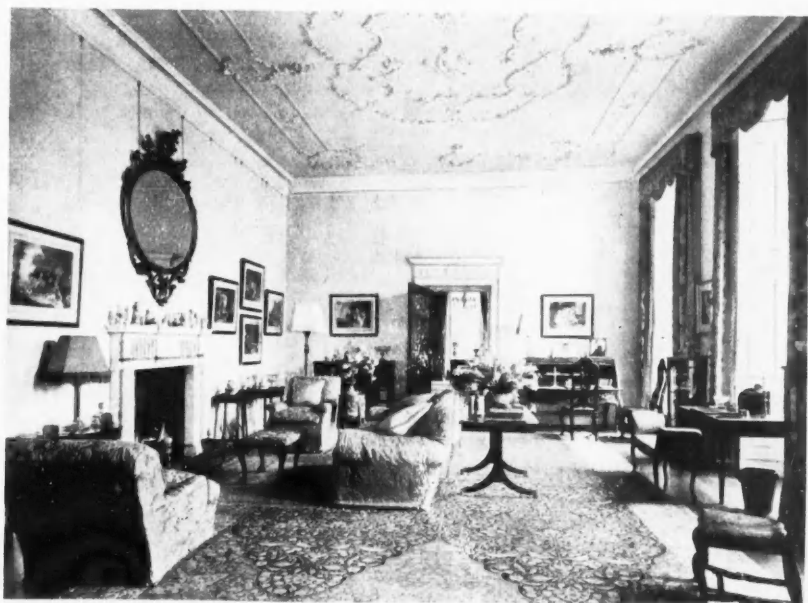
Between the music room and the dining-room, which lies to the left of the entrance hall, runs a narrow corridor given an amusing vaulted treatment of semicircular arches resting on brackets (Fig. 6). A glazed door with a fanlight opens into the staircase hall (Fig. 2). In the dining-room hang many of Captain Brassey's fine collection of sporting pictures, the majority of them by Sartorius. These are described in a separate article. The curious Regency sideboard, which occupies the recess at one end of the dining-room (Fig. 10), is, despite appearances to the contrary, a single piece. The problem of working in the pedestals seems to have proved too much for the designer, but he got them in by hook or crook.

Although Sir James evidently made considerable alterations to the park during his period of ownership, it is possible that landscape principles of planting existed in embryo before his time. To judge by the plate in Bridges' County History, Sir John Langham planned no formal lay-out of gardens or water. Grass came then as now right up to the forecourt, and the stream had already been widened so as to give



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7.—THE ENTRANCE HALL. "Country Life"
The wainscoting original; ceiling circa 1750-60



8.—THE DRAWING-ROOM AND ITS ROCOCO CEILING



9.—THE MUSIC ROOM. Decorated in the style of Adam, circa 1770

something of the effect of a lake (Fig. 1). This may indicate that he was influenced by the newer ideas that Vanbrugh and Bridgeman were demonstrating at Stowe for Lord Cobham, who was Sir John's brother-in-law. Certainly the siting of the house with Brixworth steeple as the object terminating the axial vista seems to show a recognition of Vanbrugh's ideas. Probably the steeple was once framed by an avenue; to-day, however, it has a wider and less formal frame of trees, such as "Capability" Brown would have recommended. Brown, too, would have approved—if he did not actually suggest—the serpentine course of the drive and the placing of the bridge well away to the left of the main axis. The carefully contrived landscape setting has been carefully respected by succeeding generations. On both sides the carpet of grass comes up uninterrupted to the walls of the house, while to the north-east the view is kept open so as to reveal the hanging woods and copses on the Lamport ridge—a typical and beautiful Midland landscape.

The later Langham owners did little or nothing to the house, being content to let well alone. Two of them are commemorated on an extraordinary font-like monument in Cottesbrooke Church (Fig. 12), which was erected in the year of Waterloo by Sir James, the tenth baronet. The monument is signed by Bacon, presumably the younger of the two statuaries. This enormous urn and its pedestal stand in the centre of the nave. A toy by contrast appears the little eighteenth-century wood font and its cover, now doing duty as lectern (Fig. 11). Happily, Cottesbrooke Church escaped "restoration" in the nineteenth



10.—IN THE DINING-ROOM
Sporting pictures by Sartorius and a curious Regency sideboard

in his recent life of Nash. When it was found impossible to continue Portland Place southwards, the bend in the street left vacant sites directly in front of Langham House, on which Nash proposed to build houses with their backs close to Sir James's front windows. To protect himself Langham was forced to buy the adjoining plot of ground, for which Nash asked and received an exorbitant price, employing a species of blackmail with which we are not unfamiliar in the present century. Sir James died at Langham House in 1833, and was succeeded by his son, Sir James Hay Langham, who owned Cottesbrooke for no less than sixty years. His grandson and successor, Sir Herbert Hay Langham, was for many years Master of the Pytchley Hunt.

Sir Charles Langham, the thirteenth member of his family to own the estate, sold Cottesbrooke to its present owner in 1911. Captain Brassey is the eldest son of the late Mr. Albert Brassey, the former owner of Heythrop and for so long the popular Master of the Heythrop Hunt. Sir Leonard Brassey, the Squire of Apethorpe, is his first cousin. ARTHUR OSWALD.



11.—THE THREE-DECKER PULPIT IN THE CHURCH,
AND A WOODEN FONT



12.—MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM AND SIR WILLIAM
HENRY LANGHAM, BY BACON. 1815

SPORTING PICTURES AT COTTESBROOKE HALL

By WALTER SHAW SPARROW



1.—"THE BIBURY CLUB WELTER STAKES, JUNE 16TH, 1801."
H. B. CHALON



2.—"HUNTERS AT GRASS." BEN MARSHALL, 1802



3.—CHRISTOPHER WILSON AND WIZARD. BEN MARSHALL, 1810

CAPTAIN ROBERT B. BRASSEY began to buy pictures of sport about thirty years ago, at a time when many young sportsmen were influenced by the first Sir Walter Gilbey and the volumes that he compiled on animal painters. In the same period the late Brigadier-General A. H. Cowie, was an earnest student of country life and sport in prints, paintings, and illustrated books, doing much to aid the gradual work which was being done by George A. Fothergill, a "sportraist" who wrote very well. Captain Brassey's collection as it is now has in it also the works of art which he inherited from his father in 1918; but the sporting pictures, which include some modern work, belong to his own selective research, and represent five familiar artists of the old schools: John Nost Sartorius, Ben Marshall, the elder J. F. Herring, Henry T. Alken, and Hugh Barnard Chalon, brother-in-law of Morland and of James Ward, R.A.

Chalon in his art was often no more than a daily journalist, who had a hard and a long struggle during the Napoleonic times and their ravaging aftermath; but he found and kept a manner of his own while competing against his brothers-in-law, as well as against Marshall, Ferneley, Herring, Landseer, Pollard, and Woodward. He was



4.—CHRISTOPHER WILSON
Father of the Turf and *doyen* of the Jockey Club.
Woodman and J. F. Herring sen., 1842

seventy-eight when he died in 1849, on August 15th, leaving personal effects valued for probate as worth £200.

The best picture of Chalon's first period is at Cottesbrooke Hall, "The Bibury Club Welter Stakes, June 16, 1801" (Fig. 1), a canvas measuring 38½ ins. high by 59 ins. It is very well known in a desirable colour print engraved by Charles Turner, rare to-day in fine impressions. As Chalon and Marshall were keen competitors during the failing old age of Stubbs and Gilpin, the illustrations chosen for these notes give two of Marshall's earlier adventures, that they may be compared with Chalon's less temperamental and magnetic style. The "Hunters at Grass" (Fig. 2), attended by a small groom, dates from 1802, and measures 40 ins. by 50 ins. The other Marshall is of the same size, but signed and dated in 1810, swift, free and typical in characterisation, but marred by its commonplace background, which was not worth painting. Indeed, Marshall won his reputation swiftly just because his backgrounds were finely painted, very well chosen, and new in emotional character, causing old Gilpin to say that he had managed them in a way which Stubbs and himself never could venture upon. Still, Marshall satisfied his patron, Christopher Wilson (1763-1842), who stands with his pony and a trainer near a stable door, and looks at the racehorse Wizard, whose jockey is in the saddle (Fig. 3).

Captain Brassey has another portrait of Christopher Wilson, who became father of the



5.—THE EVER FAMOUS ECLIPSE, 1790

Turf, and *doyen* of the Jockey Club. It is attributed to the year of Wilson's death, 1842, and to R. Woodman and the elder J. F. Herring. If Herring painted no more than the horse, then Woodman, well known as an engraver, painted the rest of the picture in Herring's manner, and showed with ease the astuteness and the humour in old Wilson's face (Fig. 4).

C. J. Apperley ("Nimrod") related very well the story of a trick that Wilson and his trainer played on the watchers, or touts, who collected and circulated news about racehorses in training. Wilson wanted to test a two year old colt, and had chosen the next day for the trial. "Not to-morrow, sir," said the trainer. "*We shall be watched, sir*, and the old horse's [*i.e.*, the trial horse's] white fore leg will be sure to let out the cat." "Leave that to me," said Wilson; "I shall be at the stable before you go out with the horses." And, coming prepared with the materials for the purpose, he painted the white fore leg of the old horse black, and the fellow one of the colt white. Then they went to the ground and began a trial. The older one, of course, ran faster and stayed longer, but a tout mistook him for the colt, and his talk, full of praise, circulated rapidly, influencing a noble viscount who wished to buy a colt full of promise. Wilson's appeared to be the very one that was needed, and he was sold to the viscount for 1,500 guineas. Apperley believed, and said so in print, that 400 guineas was the colt's real value.

Wilson's favourite painter of sport was J. N. Sartorius (1759-1828), and we find at Cottesbrooke Hall the racehorses that Sartorius painted for his patron between 1790 and 1800: a portrait of Eclipse, and of another great race-horse, Champion, a grandson of Eclipse, and the winner in 1800 of the Derby and



6.—BUZZARD, BY WOODPECKER (1787-1811)

St. Leger, aided in both races by his jockey, Francis Buckle. Champion had the look of a good hunter, and he had a hip down, a notable defect that he shared with another classic thoroughbred of the same period, Hambletonian, that Stubbs painted life-size. No other horse won the Derby and St. Leger till 1848, when the triumph was achieved by the dark bay named Surplice, a horse full of pluck, standing 16 hands 11 in., but very much "in" at the elbows.

As the wonderful racehorse and sire, Eclipse, died on

February 27th, 1789, the portrait done by J. N. Sartorius for Christopher Wilson, and dated 1800, may be regarded as a memorial picture (Fig. 5). It is possible that the painter was aided by the portraits of Eclipse by Stubbs, for he chose the same pose and gave the horse the same age and mood. Christopher Wilson seems to have been very much interested in a bay son of the chestnut Eclipse, Dungannon (1780-1808), as one of his pictures by "J. N. S." (Fig. 8) shows the match between Dungannon and Rockingham, run at Newmarket over the Beacon Course, the first Spring Meeting of 1786. Rockingham, a bay son of Highflyer, foaled in 1781, carried the Prince of Wales's

colours, ran very gamely, but in vain, losing 500 guineas. Dungannon was the sire of Christopher Wilson's horse Lurcher, that defeated Kitt Carr and Grey Ormond at Newmarket, 1793, winning a good commission for a picture that Sartorius painted of the race. Note how small was the number of people that watched the struggle at the winning post (Fig. 9).

It happened that "J. N. S." painted for Wilson several of the horses that were sent out to the United States, where, after passing well through the ordeal of acclimatisation, they produced



7.—TWO HUNTERS



8.—DUNGANNON BEATING ROCKINGHAM AT NEWMARKET, 1786



9.—LURCHER BEATING KITT CARR AND GREY ORMOND, 1793

FIVE PICTURES PAINTED 1790-1800 BY J. N. SARTORIUS FOR CHRISTOPHER WILSON

some good stock, like the two chestnuts Dragon and Buzzard (Fig. 6). These horses were the sons of Woodpecker; both were foaled in 1787, and they went first into the Virginian stud owned by John Hoomes. In an oil painting by "J. N. S." that belongs to Captain Brassey, the good colt Dragon, and two other colts, are beaten by Creeper, a son of Tandem, foaled in 1786, and chronicled among the stallions bought by American sportsmen. There is also at Cottesbrooke a separate portrait of Creeper, with

a jockey in blue, and a chalk bank behind. It was signed by Sartorius in 1793. A little later, 1795, the artist's work for Christopher Wilson was enriched by two more horses that would remain of interest to students of Turf history—Bennington and Patriot, both sired by Rockingham.

As for the remaining pictures by Sartorius at Cottesbrooke, they include several weight-carrying hunters, and two sets of hunting scenes, with four episodes in each set.

THE IDEALIST IN ACTION

General Smuts, by Sarah Gertrude Millin. (Faber and Faber, 18s.)

AMONG living leaders of men it would be difficult to find a more fascinating figure for biography than Jan Christian Smuts. This is due not only to his most attractive personality and romantic history, but to the fact that he owes his triumphs and his commanding position in the world to intellectual and spiritual gifts of the first order and to an integrity of character which no man can gainsay. In a world like the present this is saying much. Romantic figures abound to-day: bricklayers who have restored the self-respect to a great nation, ex-stable boys who are prepared to undertake the conquest of the world. When we come to examine the qualities on which they base their eminence, however, we find but little to admire. Fanaticism, ignorance, narrow-mindedness, and total disregard for the rights of mankind and the decencies of civilisation form an unattractive background to the blare of gramophones and loud-speakers. The effect of a candid record of such men's lives is not so much to condemn them as the creatures of their time, as to destroy one's faith in human reasonableness and human judgment. What can be worth doing in a world so basely ordered? To such a reading of life the story of General Smuts may be held a precious antidote. It is as yet, we may be glad to think, only half told; and in Mrs. Millin's volume only a half of that half is set down on paper. But it is enough to show us the attractiveness of the sort of man whom, as a people, we most admire: the man of action who never relinquishes the ideal. As man of action Smuts has shown himself supreme as lawyer and as soldier. As statesman and as philosopher he displays the controlling and stabilising elements in his character which give the others their direction and importance.

Mrs. Millin has already proved, in her biography of Cecil Rhodes, her qualifications to deal with the outstanding figures of South African history, and in this first volume of her life of General Smuts she shows that she possesses the true historical background as well as the art of the biographer. So far as Smuts is concerned, her story brings us from the day of negotiation when Milner showed his smiling staff the cable telling them that Flying Fox had won the Derby, to the days when the South African general was called to the counsels of the Empire. Smuts himself has set down the contrast. "Milner wanted the Transvaal—he wanted South Africa rounded up as British and he was prepared to pay the cost. He was hard and narrow and he treated me with disdain. I distrusted him and he distrusted me. Fifteen years after the Boer War, we were sitting together in the British War Cabinet." Mrs. Millin does not, of course, confine herself to those pregnant fifty years. Smuts was born in 1870, and the first thirty years of his life were full of incident and significance where his after-development is concerned. Nothing, perhaps, is more characteristic than his action when he was appointed State Attorney of the Transvaal in 1897. He dismissed the head of the detective force and took over its control himself. He was new to the whole business of administration—indeed, to public life of any sort. He had till then been a student. He was prepared, within a few months of taking office, to double his work in it. Just so had he been prepared, a few years before, to take both parts of the Law Tripos at once and, in addition, to write his book on Whitman. So he was later prepared to command military forces; to hold, in the Union Cabinet, four portfolios together; to sit, during the Great War, in the War Cabinet, to preside over important War committees, to organise the Royal Air Force and the air defences of London, to settle strikes, and to inspect the War situation in France; to plan campaigns in Palestine, to attempt to make a separate peace with Austria and Hungary, and to work out a scheme for a league of nations. So he was prepared to advise the King what to do about Ireland, to settle Ireland's status and Dominion status generally, to offer the world a new system of philosophy, to preside over the centenary meeting of the British Association and to open that meeting with an address on the meaning of life from the point of view not merely of philosophy but of every aspect of science. It may be said that such ruthless self-confidence cannot be justified, though nothing in the long run succeeds like success. With all those multifarious activities Mrs. Millin deals in her book, and, though she is more successful in "placing" some of them than others, on the whole she gives a balanced portrait of a wonderfully active man of action and of thought. There are many stories which might be quoted but no space to quote them here. The story of Kitchener's conversation with Smuts during the Peace Conference at Vereeniging (page 184) is most enlightening, and so, too, are Smuts's comments on Lawrence and the Palestine campaign. He liked Lawrence—"He looked like a woman, but he was a determined and ruthless man"—but in his opinion the Arabian expedition failed. "There were a few minor successes and certainly the

Arabs did very well out of the War. But after all the restoration of the Arabs was not the main object of the Palestine campaign. Precisely what had to be done was not done." And he draws a most instructive contrast between guerilla warfare conducted on two hundred thousand pounds of gold a month and that in which a band of penniless farmers defied for three years the greatest nation of the day.

W. E. B.

The Harp of the Ur, by Benvenuta Solomon. (Blackwell, 3s. 6d.)

AT her best, Miss Benvenuta Solomon rises to passion and is lyrically moving. Her best is usually her shortest. Thus, in "Revocation," where a poet hesitates between the peace of apathy and the agony of inspiration, she has two lines that, in their context, thrill:

"Return, O beautiful and terrible!
Loose the appointed arrows on my head."

And her "Human Lyre" is inspired to beauty by another aspect of the same subject:

"Strange pleasure have the gods in that sad music
Which only man can make."

But there is not quite enough of the author's best here to justify a book, and she is definitely mistaken in trying to eke out inspiration with such things as poetised paraphrases of the grave brevities of Marcus Aurelius. She will have enough of her own with which to fill a book, if she is content neither to force the pace of the God nor to relax the literary austerities necessary to the practice of poetry.

V. H. F.

Coral Gardens and Their Magic, by Bronislaw Malinowski. (Allen and Unwin, two vols., 42s.)

WHETHER magic has an objective effect or not may be doubtful; but that it has a subjective mental effect among its practitioners is certain. The magic of the Trobriand Islanders—the subject of Professor Malinowski's new work—is a garden magic, designed to make the plants flourish and the weather be propitious; and its power and virtue is by words, sometimes unintelligible spell-words handed down from earliest times. These words, sacred from the beginning, and the breath that speaks them, breathed on to the seeds or the leaves, are the magic; *in principio erat verbum* is the secret of Trobriand magic. And from this power of words Professor Malinowski deduces far-reaching theories about the function of language. Learned and profound as this big book is, it is one for the ordinary reader as well as for the scholar, because "the mystical power of words" is as potent a magic in the civilised world to-day as it is in the Trobriand Islands, where Professor Malinowski lived and studied for three years; for, as he suggests, what is modern advertising but a form of spell-binding? And in what do the repetitive suggestions of the Coué school differ from the verbal charms against illness of the Trobrianders?

They Found Atlantis, by Dennis Wheatley. (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.)

ATLANTIS—call it the Hesperides, or St. Brandan's Isle, or High Brasil, or any of the names that men have given to the lost land of imagination, the "city in the soul," as Masefield calls it—has fascinated many writers from Plato downwards, and now makes its appearance in the latest literary form, the thriller. When the millionaire heroine of Mr. Wheatley's tale, with her crowd of suitors, light-heartedly set sail in the ship which was looking for the drowned continent of Atlantis, they had no notion that the activities of a gang of crooks and an accident to their diving apparatus would strand them far under the sea in a lightless, dreadful land of blind sub-human creatures, or that beyond these terrors they would find an earthly paradise, the lost land of the Atlanteans. Mr. Wheatley's Eden is rather surprisingly a cross between a Buchmanist house-party and a German nudist camp; but its connection with the lost Atlantis and the possibility of its survival are very neatly and plausibly worked out, with gobbets of scholarly proof about Mexican alphabets and the Deluge legends thrown in. The best parts of this book are those in which Mr. Wheatley is on the familiar ground of machinations by cold-blooded crooks, chases through sinister caves, and eerie phosphorescent faces in the night. All this is first-rate entertainment, and deserves the instant conversion into a film which is the canonisation of the modern thriller.

Regency, by D. L. Murray. (Hodder and Stoughton, 8s. 6d.)

WHEN old Sir William Davenport scandalised the expostulating curate at his daughter's christening in Brighthelmston Church, there could be little doubt that he had an eye to the future. "'Tis a most unusual name," argued the curate. "But a most patriotic one, sirrah!" her father replied, waving his hat in the air and shouting: "God bless the Prince of Wales and preserve the 'glorious principles.'" So "Regency" she was named, and it would have taken a harder heart than the Prince Regent's to ignore this evidence of loyalty in a subject (especially such an attractive subject) when they met in later years: she was scarcely twenty when she succeeded Mrs. Fitzherbert in his affections and became Queen of Brighton. Like many of the moths that fluttered round that bright candle, Regency's life was short and tragic. On her death the scene of the novel changes to the Brighton of twenty years later. Already the Pavilion had fallen into neglect: it was in an atmosphere of parasols and tartan shawls, mustachios and velvet waistcoats, that her only child took the stage. Thea, in complete antithesis, was occupied only with the spiritual side of life, but not so her own daughter, who was as gay and daring a young lady as ever flirted with a scoundrel and ended by marrying an ambitious hotel proprietor. Between them the Rosenbergs built up the "Leopold" the

great hotel of Brighton in the "naughty 'nineties," and with their passing the book's spell is broken. There is, it is true, still another heroine of Davenport descent who figures in a drama of our own time, but she is a pale shadow, lacking the fire and colour of her ancestors. The real interest of the book lies in its descriptions of the past, and in particular of that period which gave its name to Lady Regency.

The Basement Room, by Graham Greene. (Cresset Press, 3s. 6d.)

More Joy in Heaven, by Sylvia Townsend Warner. (Cresset Press, 3s. 6d.)

The Laburnum Tree, by James Laver. (Cresset Press, 3s. 6d.)

To Blush Unseen, by Valentine Dobrée. (Cresset Press, 3s. 6d.)

The Beginning, by Mervyn Lagden. (Cresset Press, 3s. 6d.)

NOW that literary magazines are so few, and consequently short stories of distinction hard to find on a bookstall, this new series of little volumes—attractive to the eye and tempting to the purse—should surely meet a want. Of the five authors who set the series rolling, Mr. Graham Greene is unquestionably the best. He is complete and powerful master of his medium; all the stories are good, and at least three of them, the three into which children enter, have that quality which ensures them a permanent place in the reader's memory. Miss Sylvia Townsend Warner turns the brilliant searchlight of her observation irony and originality in nine different directions; each time we are isolated willingly in an atmosphere that, while it lasts, seems the only one in the world. Mr. James Laver's touch is less certain than either

Mr. Greene's or Miss Warner's. In "No. 13 Down" he works out an excellent idea very successfully, and his "Césarine" has a shock ending that is really a shock. But in other stories he lacks body, or else, as in "Mr. Hopkins and Galatea," strains credibility too far and too long. Only one of Mr. Dobrée's contributions is, strictly speaking, a short story; and that one, except for its local colour, is commonplace. His "Country Diptych," which fills the rest of his book, consists of character sketches and is episodic, as if the sketches were extracted from some longer work. Miss Lagden starts well, with half a dozen things that have a degree of substance as well as literary quality. But later on she becomes altogether too slight and fanciful, so that we suspect she may be one of those young writers who find themselves in the painful position of being able to write before they have anything much to say. Her mastery of words and moods, especially moods of nature, promises well. But, if a series like this is to succeed, its standard should be kept up to performance level, and not decline upon promise. V. H. F.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE RULE OF LAW 1918-1935, by Sir Alfred Zimmern (Macmillan, 12s. 6d.); LETTERS FROM INDIA 1829-1832, by Victor Jacquemont (Macmillan, 21s.); LIVINGSTONE, by D. C. Somervell (Duckworth, 2s.). Fiction: THE LAST CIVILIAN, by Ernst Glaeser (Nicholson and Watson, 7s. 6d.); THE SKIES ARE FALLING, by Winifred Peck (Faber and Faber, 7s. 6d.). Play: THE WESTERN CHAMBER, translated by S. I. Hsiung (Methuen, 8s. 6d.). Verse: IN THE POTTER'S FIELD AND OTHER POEMS, by Lord Gorell (Murray, 5s.).

"OBSOLESCENT"

By BERNARD DARWIN

"I SAW them come into Old England," said Puck, "and I saw them go. Giants, trolls, kelpies, brownies, goblins, imps; . . . night-riders, pixies, nixies, gnomes, and the rest—gone, all gone." I was reading *Puck of Pook's Hill* again the other day, and when I came to that sentence I stopped and began to murmur to myself: "I saw them come into England and I saw them go. Mashies, Mashie-niblicks, Bulgers, Dreadnoughts, Fishing-rods, Sammies, Jiggers and Bennies—gone, all gone."

It suddenly occurred to me with rather a painful shock that I had played golf long enough to see a number of clubs appear and disappear, or, if not the clubs, at any rate their names. Some of the names that I have enumerated are not very beautiful and I do not regret them. "Jigger" always seemed rather a vulgar name with a low, slangy taint of billiard rooms about it, and yet it was a handy substitute for "approaching cleeck." What it is called now I know not, but I suppose some number with a letter attached to it, after the manner of flats in "mansions"—No. 31B. "Bulger" has died a natural death because all heads are more or less convex as to the face nowadays, in the sense, at any rate, that they are not concave. As to "Dreadnoughts" and "Fishing-rods," I do not know if their names convey anything to the modern player. Fishing-rods were drivers of vast length, made first of all by that fine club-maker Gilson of Westward Ho! and popularised by the vast distances that Mr. Osmund Scott drove with them. "Dreadnoughts" had very large heads, and were made the subject of a pleasing but unprintable comment by Andrew Kirkaldy. I do not weep any tears over them, but I do over the name "mashie," which, if not positively obsolete, is at any rate becoming, as we used to say in the Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, "obsolescent."

When I began to play we pitched with a "lofting iron." Then came the rather stumper-headed, broader-faced club, brought into favour, I think, by Mr. Laidlay; and I am sure I remember, as a small boy, hearing the name "mashie" for the first time. To-day a player is almost "dated" if he employs the word. It is not wholly dead, and people do still say that a hole is of the length of a mashie shot; but when they bid a caddie dive into their armoury they ask for a No. 6—or is it 5? I suppose there was a time when obsolescent old gents estimated a distance as that of a bow-shot and young gents who had guns wondered at them. So it is only a matter of time before mashie shot goes the way of cleeck shot. It is a sad business. As Mr. Pope remarked,

Thy hand, great Anarch, lets the curtain fall
And universal darkness buries all.

However, this lament as to the naming of clubs is an old one now. Perhaps the numbering is really for our good, even as it is good for us, if we live at "Chez Nous" or "Glenside" or "Grata Quies," to be brought down to earth by numbers and made to understand that we really live only in a row of suburban houses all exactly like each other. Simplicity gains if romance loses, and, at any rate, I will say no more on the subject. There is another change in golfing terms—indeed, there are several—not so often commented on, and worthy of notice. The technical language of golf, that language in which golfers discuss how shots are or ought to be made, has, I think, altered a great deal and in some respects for the better.

For instance, people use a word to-day which they once used very seldom, and that is "rhythm." A man who was palpably off his game used to be said to be going up too fast or pressing or hitting too hard. To-day we are told that all rhythm has gone out of his swing and he is told to try to get it back again. Superficially this is much vaguer advice than was once given him, but I think it is better for all that. How maddening it is, when we are off our game, to be told we look as if we are pressing. Of course we are; we know that, and the information does not help us. If we pay attention to it we may hit so gently as not to hit at all. To be told that we are not rhythmic gives us, I think, a better mental picture of our state, and so may the better help us to cure it.

Again, I never remember in my youthful days hearing anyone talk of shutting or opening the face of the club. Perhaps it was too nice a refinement, or perhaps no self-respecting person did then shut the face of the club; it was, I think, regarded as utterly villainous to have the face of the club pointing heavenwards at the top of the swing. However that may be, this shutting of the face—or, as the Americans say, "hooding" it—is a useful phrase to describe a particular phenomenon.

It is the language of iron play that seems to me to have become distinctly impoverished. Nobody ever talks about a wrist shot. If I ask my caddie, unless he be a fairly venerable Scottish one, if I need a wrist shot to reach the green, he does not know what I mean; and yet to me the term conveys a perfectly clear mental picture of what I must try to do. I imagine that it is no longer used for two reasons: first, that it is no longer considered wicked to swing an iron club, and we were once told—erroneously, I think—that no good golfer did such a thing; second, that there are so many more iron clubs than there used to be that a uniform stroke does more or less for all of them. I am sufficiently old-fashioned not to be convinced that this is a good plan, and I regret "wrist shot."

There was a time when "push shot" was constantly heard, but I doubt if it was of any great value. It was made fashionable, I think, by Harry Vardon when, at the zenith of his fame, he wrote a book on golf and we all tumbled over one another to read it. It was, in fact, a little confusing. The stroke as inculcated by Harry Vardon was, of course, a good stroke; it was the stroke which all good iron players use, namely, rather a downward blow of the club which hits the ball first and shaves the ground afterwards. Its name, however, rather confused people's minds than otherwise, especially as it was also applied to a totally different stroke, the genuine stiff-armed push, of which Mr. Mure Fergusson was the most conspicuous master. In that second sense it is wholly dead, because nobody plays the shot as he did. Incidentally, golfers used to talk of playing approaches with "cut," whereas now they talk of "back-spin," and here I think the modern term is better, just as is the modern way of playing the shot.

No doubt it would be possible to think of many more examples. America has affected our golfing language and given us some very expressive terms. To "quit on the shot," for instance, is not a beautiful phrase, but it does convey that common failing to go right through with the stroke. "Par" saves trouble, and so, I reluctantly suppose, does "birdie"; but heaven preserve us from the verb "to three-putt"! That is not to be forgiven.

PALACE IN POTOPOT

A PALACE in *potopot*! Two of those words, I think, require an explanation. The latter, *potopot*, is one of the most frequent expressions heard on the lips of everybody, whites and natives, in Belgian Congo. Literally it means mud, and there is enough mud in Congo to give the word a free circulation. But its range extends to include every sticky mixture from cake dough to boot polish. The natives, when they pronounce it, give it a final "o" which produces an even richer and squashier impression.

As for the "palace," I find the term is relative and purely personal. After four months spent continuously in a tent, it came to mean, for me, any structure which kept out the rain and provided even a feeble defence against insects. For those women who delight in a rough, he-man life, a tent is all very well. But for the rest of us—well, when we decided to build a mud house at our base camp in the equatorial forest, I was stunned at the vista of luxury opening before me.

The Eighth Gatti African Expedition, of which I was a member, had already passed four months in constant travel through Kenya, Uganda, Ruanda-Urundi and Congo before we reached the Kigali-Ituri Forest where we expected to spend three months, and actually spent five. We had before us a thrilling prospect, for no one, not even the pygmies, had ever penetrated into the interior of that part of the forest, and no one knew what we might find there.

It was in a state of considerable emotion, therefore, that we set out on our first trip into the forest to select a site for our base camp. As every bit of food, of course, and every necessity, had to be carried in on the heads of porters, we wanted to have a definite objective before our big caravan left the Beni-Irumu road where we had been camped for several days.

It may have been the prelude to that six hours' march which made the little clearing we finally reached seem such a paradise to me. An abominable walker, I soon lagged behind under the protection of a morose-looking Bandande whose language I did not know, and my cook, with whom several months' association permitted me to converse brightly on such subjects as rice, tea and sugar. The pygmies had gone ahead with Commander Gatti, the leader of the expedition, marking the trail for us by two leaves thrown down at intervals in the direction we were to take.



SETTING UP THE FIRST CAMP INSIDE THE FOREST

then my Bandande guide stopped and made me a vehement and impassioned speech. This was disconcerting, as the only word I could grasp was *tembo*—elephant—repeated excitedly. I hadn't the least idea whether he wanted me to climb a tree, run for my life, or go to the attack. Afterwards I knew that he was merely fostering the forlorn hope that I might really kill one of the creatures, and so provide him and his companions with the meat they love so much.

So, after some hours of this, plastered with mud from head to foot, covered with every conceivable insect, and hotter than I ever remember to have been before, when the mass of vegetation abruptly ended and we stepped into a small natural clearing I could hardly believe its beauty to be real. It was circular in shape, about thirty feet in diameter, the ground carpeted with soft emerald grass. Great mahoganies and palisanders, a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet high, with long graceful lianas drooping from their boughs, enclosed it in a wall. Near at hand, a cool, delightful little river chattered jubilantly. And overhead one could see blue sky! After the oppression of being under the ceiling of interwoven leaves and branches, the clearing seemed indescribably gay and enchanting.

A heaven-sent place for our base camp, we proclaimed. It was then that we decided to build the house. A small affair of mud, quickly done, ready in a week or so, we added innocently.

Three days later we returned to the clearing with our caravan of porters, and a mission-trained native we had acquired to build the house. He was a big black boy called Basily, with lovely filed teeth and an irresistible resemblance, because of his heavy trunk and short legs, to a trained bear. He was attired in a disreputable pair of shorts dangling below his knees, a battered felt hat, and a

Walking is scarcely the term to apply to one's progress through the equatorial forest, although no one, so far as I know, has coined an expression sufficiently graphic. One ploughs through thick *potopot* up above one's boots; falls constantly into vile, oozy puddles, scrambles over fallen tree trunks, breast high and covered with biting ants, and constantly thrusts oneself against a solid barricade of interwoven vegetation with many choice thorns in unexpected places.

All the way we followed the fresh, steaming spore of elephants and often we heard the crashing of branches as heavy bodies, invisible to us, moved away. Now and



PUTTING THE ROOF ON THE HOUSE
The first layer of flat leaves is covered with thick bundles of dried grass



LAYING THE GRASS ON THE ROOF
Below, women porters taking a little rest

brand-new tuxedo coat with glossy satin lapels. Some day I hope to solve the mystery of these tuxedo coats. Every native who could scrape together the necessary fortune in francs has purchased one from the small store at the post. But where are the pants? Is some other tribe gladdening the eye with a costume composed of a pair of well creased dress trousers, or did some absent-minded manufacturer forget to turn out this indispensable item?

Basily had a firm character and a nice sense of social distinctions. When, later, I came to inspect the work on the house in the capacity of female overseer, he invariably addressed me as "Bwana" ("Master")—but in private life he always called me politely "Monsieur."

His firmness of character was demonstrated on the very first day of our arrival in the forest. Giving one withering look at our beautiful clearing, he dived into the vegetation and was gone for hours. When he returned he escorted us through a quarter of a mile of even worse forest than I had yet seen to a spot where we stood, neck-high in vegetation, and regarded the colossal trees which reared up every few feet as far as we could see.

"*Iko muzuri*!"—"Here it is good," said Basily.

"But we want the house in the clearing," I protested.

"*Iko muzuri*," said Basily definitely.

"It will take weeks to clear this ground," Commander Gatti objected.

"*Iko muzuri*," said Basily patiently, pleasantly, but finally.

And he was right, as the first big rain proved. Our clearing was transformed into a veritable swamp, while the spot Basily had selected, on a slight rise of ground, remained comparatively dry.

A hundred men were put to work at once, and for a fortnight they did nothing but work at clearing the site for the house. Cutting down huge trees, ripping out stumps whose roots seem to reach down to the bowels of the earth, gathering and burning underbrush, levelling and pounding the soft ground—a job unbelievably slow and tedious. This was merely for the actual site of the house. To-day, five months later, we still have thirty men at work clearing the surrounding ground for a distance of two hundred yards in every direction: a necessary precaution if one is to live and work in the forest, not only against elephants and the big forest leopards that prowl about at night, but in an effort to combat the unceasing and appalling humidity, and to discourage the billions of insects.

After two weeks the rough vertical poles—small trees cut to more or less regular lengths—began to rise, and things looked more promising. Between the big poles, small poles were driven into the ground, all tied strongly together with *kampa*—an endless process. The *kampa* itself is obtained very simply from the saleo plant by tearing off strips of the fibre and knotting them together, and makes an exceedingly strong and durable rope.

Basily, however, had made a slight error in his calculations, taking the over-all height of the house, including the roof, for the height we wished the ceilings to be. So that to-day our house boasts twelve-foot ceilings—very pleasant in the equatorial climate of the forest, but not in the programme of the little mud house we had originally planned to finish in a week or two.

It was at this point that I entered seriously on my duties of female overseer, all the men of our party being occupied with work of the expedition.

I was embarrassingly popular with the natives; a fact,



PASSING THE POTOPOT BY A CHAIN OF HANDS FROM THE HOLE WHERE IT HAS BEEN PREPARED TO THE HOUSE

men, for some unknown reason, flatly refused to transport grass, and the women of the Bandande are even less addicted to labour than the men. Day after day passed, with the occasional arrival of two or three women, loaded with grass, and supervised by a stalwart male who expected a double tip of salt—just for being a male, I suppose.

As one of our big trucks had to make twenty trips, loaded to the limit, to bring the grass from some distance, it can be seen how maddening were these little dribbles arriving daily.

When the roof was finally finished we all felt elated. Now we have only the *potopot*, we told each other lightly, and in a few days it will be dry and we can move in. Life in our tents in the small clearing had become almost unbearable meanwhile. We were in a constant state of malignant mildew, with every few days a mass attack from a caravan of *safari* ants, which sometimes necessitated our taking down a tent completely, the event often coinciding happily with one of the daily cloudbursts we were enjoying.

To watch the work of the *potopot* is very pleasing, if one has no need for haste. A big hole is dug in the ground, innumerable tins of water fetched, and some twenty boys jump in and tread the mixture until it becomes a soft paste. Then a long line of boys forms, leading to the house, and lumps of *potopot* are passed from hand to hand, to the accompaniment of singing so beautiful that it hurts. I used to sit down on a log and nearly weep because my camera could not record the whole lovely, barbaric scene.

Inside the house other boys press the *potopot* in between the poles to make a wall about six inches thick—a tremendous task when one considers that the house has now assumed the proportions of sixty by thirty feet, not to mention those twelve-foot walls.

Then, according to Basily, in two or three days it would be dry and the whitewash, made of clay, which also had to be carried

up by the bushel by the elusive native women, could be applied. Actually it took seven weeks!

This was due, of course, to the intense humidity of the forest. The men of our party were not greatly concerned, being so busy on the work of the expedition and having an inexplicable indifference to the discomforts of camp life. But I was straining at the leash. Everything we could think of to hasten the drying process we tried—pounding the mud walls with wooden



THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE EXPEDITION

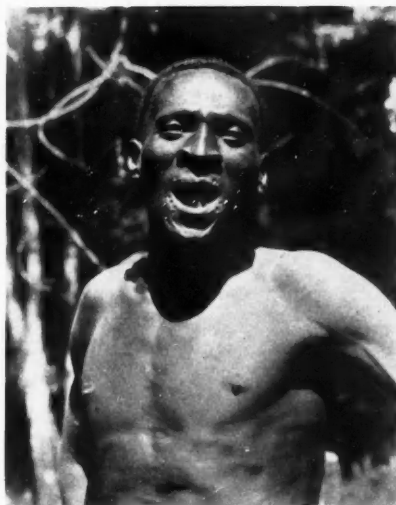
The house, built in the unexplored part of the Ituri Forest, of poles, mud and grass

mallets, keeping up huge fires day and night, having a deep terrace dug around the entire house. But every day, if possible, it appeared to be wetter than the day before.

It was not until exactly ten weeks after the work was started that the house was finished. Then I felt an overweening pride, difficult to understand in civilised life. True, the house looked very like something a child had drawn on a slate. Basily having a slight irregularity of eye, and I having put in two windows at least six inches out of line with the rest. But we had real windows, made for us at a mission near Beni, the nearest white post, and metallic screening to cover them. Our Lister plant was set up and the house wired so that we have plenty of electric light in every room. We had a beautiful canvas bath, six feet long, filled through rubber pipes from two big petrol drums outside, one of which was set on a brick furnace so that we could have hot baths whenever we chose. We had a laboratory with running water to develop our films. We had what we considered very smart modernistic furniture devised from Shell boxes and a few tins of paint. It was, in short, a palace!

And then a ceiling of *potopot* fell. Even to-day, my emotions of the moment seem to me to have been unexaggerated. All the furniture had to be taken out, all the electric wiring removed, all the ceilings pulled down, for if one ceiling fell, the others were likely to follow suit, and nobody wanted a broken neck.

We then put up ceilings of reeds, and beneath them, tightly stretched and fastened to the walls, a covering of strips of muslin sewn together. Commander Gatti performed this acrobatic feat, swaying dizzily on an improvised ladder and expressing himself fluently in Italian, French, English and Kiswahili as he strove to



KITANGARA, THE SONG LEADER
OF THE WORKERS

persuade the straight and methodical muslin to unite with temperamental, zig-zagging walls which showed a marked tendency to come away in bits at the gentlest tap of a hammer.

On the day before we, at long last, moved into the house there occurred one of those little incidents so thrilling to one who sees their significance, so, to me, expressive of the fascination of Africa, where a tiny scratch on the surface of everyday life often reveals such dusky mysteries. I had come back from a jaunt into the forest the previous day which had removed all the skin and most of the flesh from my heels, and had retired definitely to my tent. There, over the unusual luxury of breakfast in bed, I conceived the idea of having a little party in the dining-room of the house that evening as a surprise for the other members of our party. At this juncture, some spirited conflict arose between my heels and my ambitions, and I decided to postpone a decision until tea-time.

When four o'clock arrived, the heels won, and I scheduled the party for the following evening. But shortly after,

Commander Gatti appeared outside my tent to ask me about the orders I had given to Basily. Basily, it appeared, was very distressed because he had been unable to get the dining-room ready for me, but he had swept and cleaned my bedroom perfectly, and would that do for dinner?

Now, I had not spoken a single word to any human being about that trivial little plan. Yet Basily, whom I had not seen during the entire day, knew my thoughts so well that he had gone ahead and made preparations for me, while the cook had a special dinner ready for the occasion. How did they know? You tell me.

ELLEN GATTI.

INTRODUCTION to the THREAD LINE

THE following strictly practical notes may be of some use to those anglers who would like to try the thread line method of angling for trout, sea trout, salmon, or pike; they might also help others, and particularly the prejudiced, to form an unbiased opinion.

In trout fishing it is not thread line fishing where the breaking strain of the line exceeds 2lb. or, at the most, 3lb. This covers fish, whether brown trout or sea trout, up to, say, 4lb. in weight. So far as breaking strain is concerned, a 1lb. line would suffice for playing the fish; but such a line is difficult to use because it is apt to break at the strike. In salmon angling the breaking strain of a thread line should not exceed 6lb. for any weight of fish. This also applies to pike or any other large fish. Where the fish, on the average, do not exceed 10lb. in weight, the breaking strain of the line should not exceed 4lb. These breaking strains apply to the lines when dry and in a new condition. When wet, lines suffer a reduction of strength of about 10 per cent. Further, in spinning for salmon or pike, the line, for a few feet next to the trace, quickly loses strength to as much as 50 per cent. This is because of the friction of the line on the top ring, caused by the weight of the bait in casting. To prevent this serious loss of strength a few feet of stronger line should be placed between trace and line.

For trout fishing the weight of the rod should not exceed four ounces, and for salmon five ounces. These weights apply to rods of seven feet in length.

A fixed spool reel is essential. Of the various reels on the market the following are first class: Altex, Helical, and Illingworth (I give the reels alphabetically). These are the most expensive of the fixed spool family. The best of the cheaper reels is the Spinnet. A reel is not fully effective unless it has a reliable slipping clutch, an easily manipulated tension adjuster, and a line spreader. All the reels mentioned may be obtained in two sizes—a trout size and a salmon size. The trout size is suitable for salmon fishing in small streams, *viz.*, not exceeding forty yards in width. For salmon fishing in larger rivers and lochs the salmon size is best because it holds an ample reserve of line. The trout size reels take roughly 80yds. of 6lb. line if the line is wound on by hand, as it should be. The salmon size reels are not suitable for trout fishing on account of their weight. For the normal angler, who casts with his right hand, a reel with a left-hand wind is most effective. Beginners find reels fitted with an automatic line pick-up easiest to work with. The expert usually prefers the reel with the finger pick-up. The one reel is as effective as the other.

Any method of angling, save fly fishing, may be practised with the thread line. It is usually associated with spinning. It is equally effective in worm fishing, roving a minnow or prawn, or float fishing. For trout fishing it may be used in any type of water; but for salmon fishing its uses are restricted to low-water conditions. The bed of the river must be reasonably free from snags, and the angler must be able to follow his fish, either on the bank or by wading, for a distance of several hundred yards. The

thread line may, at a push, be used in full waters, provided the angler can follow his fish, but in such conditions the heavy outfit should be used. The thread line is essentially a low-water method, so far as salmon are concerned.

For spinning, the trace should not be thicker than the line. For trout, gut makes the best trace; and the best thickness is 4x or 3x. For salmon up to 10lb. half-drawn is excellent. For larger fish quarter-drawn is preferable. In all cases the gut should have the minimum of glitter. Unpolished gut is best for that reason. For pike fishing the trace should be made of wire.

I prefer a trace three feet in length, with a single swivel in the middle and a double swivel at the top. The swivels should be the smallest size procurable. They cannot be too small. In trout fishing, which should be practised up-stream, across, or up and across, an anti-kink lead should *never* be used. This also applies to salmon fishing up, across, or up and across. In downstream fishing for salmon an anti-kink lead should be suspended from the centre of the top double swivel. The best type of anti-kink lead is a swan shot suspended at the end of a short wire.

If any of the reels mentioned in this article are used the angler should not have trouble from twist in the line. If twist occurs it is because the swivels on the trace are not functioning properly. This may be detected by watching the anti-kink lead. If it is seen to turn over the trace when the minnow is being retrieved, twist is being put into the line. This twist is caused by the revolutions of the lure and not by the reel. The cure is a proper spinner, an effective trace, or a heavier anti-kink lead.

I find that the chief difficulty of anglers using the thread line relates to the playing of heavy fish. The complaint is that they have no control over the movements of the fish. Sometimes an hour or more is required to kill a comparatively small salmon of fifteen or twenty pounds. Sometimes, of course, one encounters a dour fish, but generally fish of that weight should be killed inside a quarter of an hour. The secret of killing a fish quickly is to apply the *minimum* of strain and to irritate the salmon so that it is constantly on the move. When anglers take a long time to kill a salmon it usually means that their technique is at fault. They try to apply revolving drum methods to the fixed drum, and that is entirely wrong. For example, with a revolving drum reel the angler reels up when a fish stops running and the fish is drawn in. When he turns the handle of a fixed spool reel, nothing happens, simply because the weight of the fish overcomes the tension of the reel and the "slipping clutch" comes into action. This bewilders the angler and he feels utterly helpless. The fault is his. He has not understood the functions of the slipping clutch and the tension adjuster.

The purpose of the slipping clutch is merely to allow the angler to use a thin line with safety. If he fixes the tension adjuster so that the line cannot be drawn from the drum without the fingers being removed from the handle of the reel, the line will snap immediately the fish makes a run. To prevent this the adjuster is twisted round to the "Off." Thus, when a fish runs, the

slipping clutch comes into action, line is pulled from the spool, and a break is prevented. But when the clutch is slipping, it is impossible to bring a salmon back by reeling up. If the angler increased the tension he might bring the fish back by turning the handle of the reel in the ordinary way: but that is not a practicable method save for exhausted fish. It is impossible for the angler to keep continually altering the tension of the reel to suit the movements of the fish. Fortunately, it is not necessary to do so. The proper method is as follows: Before a fish has been hooked the tension of the reel should be at its highest. This ensures the proper hooking of the fish when it takes the bait. Immediately the fish has been hooked the angler should turn the tension adjuster round to the "off" as far as it will go. There is thus no tension on the reel. Whatever it does, short of snagging, or running out all the line, the fish cannot break the line.

But braking of some sort is necessary, or the fish could never be brought back to the angler. The finger pressed against the lip of the drum of the reel, lightly or firmly according to circumstances, provides the brake. But, obviously, the fish cannot be brought back merely by pressing the finger against the drum. With a fish which has lain down, the angler does one of two things. He "walks" the fish, either by first approaching as near to it as possible (of course reeling in while he does so) and then walking away from it, keeping his finger pressed against the drum the while—the fish, nine times out of ten, follows the angler. Or he pumps the fish back. This is rarely necessary. Usually the fish keeps on the move.

The same method is used with big trout, but for small trout it is usually unnecessary to bother about tension. The tension may be reduced, but usually the fish can be played against the spring in the top of the rod, which should be supple rather than stiff.

The importance of the thread line so far as salmon are concerned is that it enables the angler to continue his angling, no matter how small and clear the river may be. He merely reduces the size of his bait to suit the conditions. As regards trout, it enables the angler to obtain sport when fly fishing is useless. Further, properly used, it is the friend of the fly fisher, since by its use he can remove non-rising trout from the water. Some anglers seem to have an idea that spinning with the thread line is so deadly that all that is required is to throw the minnow into the water and pull out a trout. A complete delusion! They will sometimes find that, for weeks on end, the trout are quite uninterested in the spinning minnow, however skilfully presented. They must then try other methods, such as roving the natural or clear water worming.

Very large baskets may frequently be made with the thread line, but that is abusing, not using, it. There is nothing unsporting or wrong with the method, but there may be a good deal wrong with the angler! As to skill, given conditions which call for delicacy and accuracy of casting, it compares more than favourably with dry-fly fishing. A very brief experience will minnow, convince the most ardent fly fisher of that fact.

ALEXANDER WANLESS.

FLAT-RACING SEASON PORTENTS

THE LINCOLNSHIRE ACCEPTANCES

FOR the first time in many a day trainers of racehorses took a roseate view of life again last Saturday morning when they saw that rain had fallen in the night, that the wind had shifted from the east, and that the frost was breaking. A small matter this to ordinary folk, but one of import to those responsible for horses that should be running instead of eating the corn of idleness in their stables. The National Hunt season has been blasted beyond redemption, and the outlook now mainly concerns those who have horses that they want to run when the flat-racing season begins, which will be in a month's time. In spite of the adverse conditions, trainers of horses wanted to run at Lincoln and in the opening weeks of the new season, are little, if at all, behind their time-tables. It was, until last week, possible to keep horses on the move, so that they were ready to go into fast work by the middle of February, which is the normal time when things are speeded up on the gallops. Given an uninterrupted period of open weather between this date and the opening of the Lincoln meeting, there would be as many fit horses as there have been in all normal seasons. Everything is set now for the beginning of the new season, and we have before us not only the acceptances for the Lincolnshire Handicap, but also the entries for the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap, the Victoria Cup, the Great Metropolitan, the Yorkshire Cup, and a number of other important events to be decided in April and May. One notes with interest among the entries for the Yorkshire Cup the name of the American colt Omaha. This is the first handicap in which the name of the Gold Cup candidate has appeared, but it does not necessarily imply that this will be the race chosen for his first appearance in England. The handicapper is likely to be complimentary to his splendid public record in the United States and weight him in accordance with that. This York race, by the way, has received a splendid entry, for classic and near-classic form is also represented by such as Buckleigh, Quashed, Plassy, and Robin Goodfellow, all of whom are in the Ascot Gold Cup, as well as by two previous winners of the Cesarewitch in Near Relation and Enfield, a Cesarewitch second, Nightcap, and the Ascot Stakes and Hardwicke Stakes winners, Doreen Jane and J. R. Smith.

It is interesting, too, to see that Lord Derby has engaged Bobsleigh in the Jubilee Handicap. Perhaps, after all, this colt, who had such a chequered career last season, may be found best this year over middle distances, and it will be Plassy and not he that will carry their owner's colours in the Gold Cup. One can easily conceive of Bobsleigh, if he has settled down and lost some of his impetuosity of last year, winning the Eclipse Stakes. Probable rivals in that Sandown race, Theft and Fair Trial, are also engaged in the Jubilee. There can be noted in the entry for the Jubilee the names of several who have also been accepted with at Lincoln. Notable among them is Sea Bequest, who, by the defection at the acceptance stage of Shining Tor, has been left as top-weight at Lincoln. Sea Bequest is an interesting candidate for whichever handicap he contests in the early part of the season. It might be flattering to call him a classic colt, but he is not far off it, for he finished third to Bahram and Theft in the Two Thousand Guineas, and then ran a capital race at Lingfield against Easton, who at the distance was the best colt in England that day. Sea Bequest was probably the fittest horse in the race when he ran for the Two Thousand Guineas, for his trainer had strung him up specially for the race, while the trainer of Bahram had the Derby in view. His good performances last spring suggest that he is a colt easy to get fit early in the season. One likes in handicaps those near-classic horses, and the names of dozens that have been able to give away weight could be reeled off from memory. The winner of last year's Lincolnshire,

Flamenco, who beat Colombo at Ascot, was one such, and he was trained in the same stable as Sea Bequest, that of Jack Jarvis. This trainer has another pair also engaged at Lincoln, Theio and Rosecrag, and it is conceivable that one of these could do duty in the first week of the season, leaving Mr. Gordon's colt to contest something more important later.

Although twenty-seven of the entry of eighty have gone from the "Lincolnshire," the acceptance is a satisfactory one. It would have made the problem easier if J. Jarvis had left in only one instead of three, if Lord Glanely had taken out either Screamer or Emborough as well as Buckland, and if Mr. Lambton had removed five instead of four from the race, and had made choice at that stage between Boethius and Precious Pearl. Screamer seems flatteringly handicapped with Sea Bequest. He led him in the "Guineas" for six furlongs and then finished well up. While Sea Bequest went from strength to strength, Screamer began to go back, and for this he is allowed 23lb. by the handicapper. Emborough was finding his form at the back end when he won the Liverpool Cup with 6st. 12lb., or 11lb. less than he has at Lincoln, where he and Screamer are marked as the same colt. Lord Glanely has never won a Lincolnshire Handicap, though he came near it with Scatwell, who was second to Furious in 1920; but his chances of doing so this year appear rosy if he elects to run one of his colts. Lord Glanely did not have a two year old of marked excellence last season, so apart from his first-season horses, it will be on his four year olds he will have to rely mainly to win races this year. The form of Boethius was fully exposed at the back end, first by his excellent performance in the Cambridgeshire, and then by his win in the Grosvenor Cup. This is a high-class horse, and we may not have seen the very best of him yet; but he is handicapped 18lb. above Precious Pearl, who is also a five year old. The form of Precious Pearl in Ireland was undistinguished, but after less than a year in England he was a vastly improved horse. He only ran twice last season, and on his first appearance won the Victoria Cup with 7st. 5lb. His only other race was the Little-Go Handicap at York in October, when he was unplaced behind Yorkshireman, to whom he was giving 8lb. and with whom he is a stone better handicapped at Lincoln. Yorkshireman is one of several North Country horses in the race, but a more interesting one may be the high-class filly Hyndford Bridge. She did best of the English fillies in the One Thousand Guineas, though she was no match for the French filly Mesa, and when they had gone a mile in the Oaks she was well with the leaders, but the extra half-mile was too much for her, as might have been expected in the case of a sister of that fine sprinter of a few years ago, Portlaw. For one of her undoubted class Hyndford Bridge does not seem badly handicapped with 7st. 13lb.

Last week was another melancholy one in the chequered National Hunt season, for no race of any kind was run, and there was a complete stoppage, too, of all home work, so that everything in connection with the Grand National is very much as it was a fortnight ago. Next week may be a better one, and there is at least one race that should be informative—the Newbury Steeplechase, at Newbury on Wednesday, in which Golden Miller has an engagement. Possibly he will run, as it is the best opportunity afforded his trainer of giving him a race at three miles over a country before he goes to Cheltenham. More than half the horses in the race hold the Liverpool engagement, and it should afford, too, a port of re-entry for Castle Irwell, who has not run since he won the Grand Sefton Steeplechase last November. He is 7lb. better handicapped at Newbury with Golden Miller than he is at Aintree, but, Miss Paget's horse should be able to give him the weight.

BIRD'S-EYE.

CORRESPONDENCE

"AVIATION AND THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Sir Gilbert Walker, in his letter on "Aviation and the Flight of Birds," published in your issue of January 25th, conveys the impression that the soaring flight of the albatross is achieved solely through use of the differing speeds of the wind at various heights above the water. He apparently overlooks or discounts the fact that the bird is in a position to take advantage of the upward currents of air caused by waves. These were referred to briefly by Mr. Naylor in his original article of December 28th. Why should there be any doubt that the albatross makes use of them, any more than that glider pilots and soaring land birds make use of the upward currents that frequently prevail on shore?

It may be argued that soaring in man-made gliders does not entitle us to forecast conditions over the sea. Yet it is true to say that the considerable knowledge of the ways of air in motion that has been gained through research in the last three decades permits us to make a guess at air conditions over the sea that cannot be far wide of the mark. Provided that the wind is travelling faster than the waves, it is necessarily given an upward inclination, that may persist upwards of a hundred feet, on striking the windward flank of each wave. There must, of course, be corresponding down currents.

The flight of the albatross becomes readily understood once the idea of these local air currents over the sea is accepted. The soaring of the shearwaters and gannets that frequent our northern seas is somewhat similar. Watch one of these birds in suitable weather and you will see it execute a series of glides of a hundred yards or more, at a low altitude along the ridges of the waves, indubitably buoyed up by the air currents arising from them. Before leaving each region of rising air, the bird turns into wind and allows itself to be lifted to a height that may vary between ten and a hundred feet. There for a brief spell it hangs—its speed through the air being equal to that of the wind—till it dives away towards the next area of rising air that suits its purpose. During this swift downward glide the bird's speed carries it through the intervening down current so quickly that its effect is negligible.

Having gained sufficient height, the bird appears to be able to pick and choose the direction of its downward glide. As a rule this is to leeward, often with a turn that completes a loop; sometimes it is to windward, while on occasion a bird will progress across wind in alternating curves to windward while rising and to leeward while descending. The method employed seems, quite reasonably, to depend on whether the bird wishes to go. Though the areas of rising air over the sea are as limited as the waves in length and breadth, there are many of them, and the inborn sense of the bird tells it where to find them.—R. R. GRAHAM, *Commander, R.N.*

SKI-ING ON HELVELLYN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—The long-continued snow on the Helvellyn range has added zest to the visit of an officer in the Canadian Forces who has used skis day after day along the highest ridges. The surface has been so icy that the ascent from Grisedale Tarn to Dollywaggon Pike, about a thousand feet, has been so arduous on skis that the visitor was glad to revert to the use of nailed alpine boots. On Sunday week he made a return run from Helvellyn top past Grisedale Tarn and through Grisedale Pass well down into Tongue Ghyll before his skis were unstrapped.

The wind was so powerful that at times during his all-day snow wandering he was blown

along the ridges with but little exertion on his part. During the day he met with walking parties who were having great difficulty in making safe progress among the ice-covered crust, and many fully equipped mountaineers were also out, following the line of the mountain. The officer expressed satisfaction with the sport, though admittedly at times his skis had travelled as much along ice as snow, over grass tufts in ice, frozen scree and even rocks—apparently a sort of mountain steeplechase in addition to orthodox problems. At times the surface was so hard that if his skis had slipped there would have been a long slide before control could be regained.—W. T. PALMER.

PESTS IN PINE PLANTATIONS

A PLEA FOR THE PLANTING OF HARDWOODS TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I was much interested to see your comments in your issue for December 28th last on the danger from insect pests resulting from the continued planting of pure pine woods. Living in the centre of a large area, now almost completely planted up by the Forestry Commissioners with pine trees and practically nothing else, I have watched with concern during the last year or two the spreading of insect pests among the closely packed little trees. Last summer a large area was swept by a mass attack of saw fly (*Diprion*, *Lophyrus pini*), whose squirming, repulsive larvae covered and killed innumerable fir tree shoots. I am no entomologist, but I believe there are other pests at work besides the saw fly. Though the little trees survive and do their utmost to replace the shoots they have lost, they clearly not only suffer a setback in growth, but also develop a tendency to become lopsided and stunted as a result of the loss of the "leader" shoots. It is clear that whole stretches of one species of tree do encourage pests. What are the economic and ultimate effects upon the trees themselves? Is the wood going to be so twisted, dwarfed and misshapen as to be worthless or unfit for the purpose for which it is grown? If it is destined for paper production, is the bulk likely to be seriously diminished? If so, the argument that fir trees show a quicker and therefore more economic return than hardwoods loses force. The further argument that hardwoods will not grow and develop on much of the land acquired by the Commissioners is also less convincing when one sees fine beeches and oaks felled, even here in breckland, to make room for the ubiquitous conifers. A few days ago on the outskirts of Brandon I saw some useful hardwoods, a beech tree, cut down by the Commissioners preparatory to planting fir trees on the site, as well as typical specimens of the distorted fir trees which now abound in this district. In these days of heavy taxation it is nearly impossible for the private estate owner to plant hardwoods; but surely a Government department is not so handicapped. Everyone, not only entomologists and forestry experts, outside the Commission with whom one dis-

cusses this matter appears to agree that it is a mistake to plant such undiluted fir woods. Are the Commissioners wiser than the rest of us?—JOHN T. CAPRON.

STOCKING LAKES WITH TROUT

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I am sending you some particulars concerning the abnormal growth of three varieties of trout which the Llandrindod Wells Angling Association put into the Llandrindod Wells lake on May 1st, 1935.

The number put in was 550, consisting of Loch Leven, rainbow and brown trout yearlings not exceeding four inches. It was done purely as an experiment, contrary to expert opinion. Very little was seen of them during the summer, as they did not rise freely, and the Association was doubtful as to what was happening. However, just before Christmas the lessee of the lake allowed the water to run out until the lake became a very small pool. He did not take proper precautions, consequently a large number of the fish got into the brook which leads to the River Ithon and some of them no doubt got into the river. Others got stuck in the mud, and, owing to a very severe frost taking place about the same time, several of them were frozen over in the mud. Some of these were secured, and a few injured ones out of the brook. We were astounded to find that most of the Loch Levens measured about fourteen inches and weighed about a pound. The rainbows averaged fifteen ounces, and the brown trout well over half a pound.

A small quantity of the fish have been preserved in formalin and are in the possession of Captain D. S. Savours and the secretary, Mr. C. Selwyn.—TOM NORTON.

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ENTOMOLOGIST

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Is the name of Maria Sibylla Merian well known, and is there a book dealing with her wonderful journey in 1699 to paint insects and their food-plants in Surinam?

A small booklet with a few of her (coloured) illustrations and a short account of her life has just been sent me from Germany, and I should be most grateful if any of your readers could give further information.

A "Miss Cheeseman" of the seventeenth century is surprising!—TH. TWENLOW.

AN AFRICAN

"WOMEN'S INSTITUTE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I beg to send you a photograph which I think you might like to use in your Correspondence columns, coming as it does from one of the outposts of Empire, and showing a subject of considerable interest. It is taken in the heart of Basutoland, and shows a kind of counterpart to the Women's Institute out here, completely unorganised, however. This village, situated in a pretty rugged district, as can be seen by the background of the photograph, is receiving

a visit from white people who are travelling through the country, and the women of the village, being very proud of their arts and crafts, have brought out the various pots which they make on their rough potter's wheels. In my photograph these are seen arranged in a row for the white people to examine and appreciate, while women sit modestly in the background.

This scene is very vividly recorded in my mind on account of the brilliant sunlight and the rough-hewn beauty of everything around. Incidentally, the pots were beautifully made, and I could not help wondering when I examined them, how many people in England could have turned out work half as good with the materials used by these women.—I. L. H.



A VILLAGE SCENE IN BASUTOLAND



HACHI-KO WAITING FOR HIS
DEAD MASTER

"A WEALTH OF BEAMS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—It seems to be the accepted thing nowadays that a room with any pretensions to age should show a row of darkened joists above it; ceilings are removed, and only the floor boards of the room above left to do duty as a ceiling. This is even sometimes done when the joists are only rough deal.

Is this done for artistic effect or because the owners think that a row of darkened beams is historically correct in almost any kind of house?

Surely in those cases where joists are really meant to show, this is made obvious by the way they are finished, the corners being chamfered off and the timbers themselves made presentable to look at (*e.g.*, the top picture on the right in Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's advertisement on the first page of COUNTRY LIFE for January 25th, 1936); instead of which one more often finds joists with a lot of wane, sharp corners, and the heads of the nails securing the late ceiling laths left proud of them.

This practice tends to reduce daylight and has the very serious defect that sound travels through the floor boards easily, and privacy is lost, in addition to which the desirability of the practice, both from an historical and artistic point of view, would often seem to be doubtful.

The object of this letter is to try to obtain a ruling on this question from some one of your readers who is an authority on domestic architecture. And I am sure there are numbers of people who are interested. Then perhaps we can put back our ceilings and make our rooms reasonably sound-proof without any feeling of vandalism. On the other hand, if it is decided that a "period" house should

wear its joists exposed, it is to be hoped that someone will come forward with a cheap floor covering that will get over the sound defect.—YE OLDE BARN.

[The exposure of joists has no precedent in ancient usage in the vast majority of cases. From the sixteenth century onwards plaster ceilings were invariable in rooms intended for habitation by any but the very poor. Where, as in earlier buildings, the joists or beams were meant to show, they were at least chamfered and stopped, and often carved. To expose them is meretricious seeking after "ye olde."—ED.]

"HIS FAITHFUL DOG SHALL BEAR HIM COMPANY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—An account of the long vigil of the faithful Hachi-Ko has been sent to me by a Japanese friend. The story is worthy of association with the pathetic fate of the misjudged Gelert and the fidelity of the canine hero of Wordsworth's poem, who watched alone beside the body of his dead master for three months, amid the solitudes of the Cumberland hills:

"How nourished through that length of time,
He knows, who gave that love sublime,
And sense of loyal duty . . . great
Beyond all human estimate."

The fidelity of Hachi-Ko is recorded on a memorial with which Tokyo honours his memory.

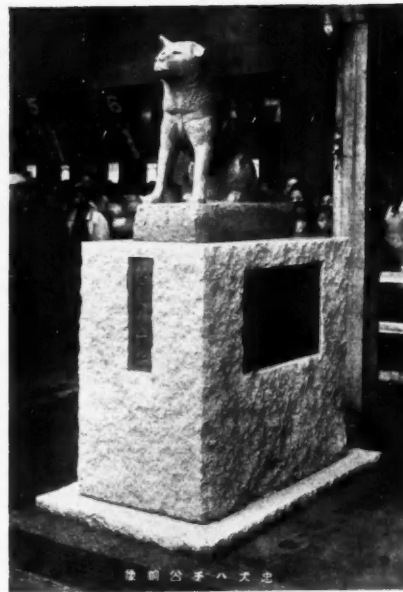
Hachi-Ko had a much-loved master, Professor Eizaburo Veno of Tokyo, whom he followed every morning to Shibuya station when he went to work, and every evening he awaited his return. After three years the Professor died, but Hachi-Ko knew not death, and still among the busy crowd he waited at the wicket. Fourteen years passed away and Hachi-Ko grew old; but always, till the day of his death, he tottered to the entrance gate of the station . . . waiting for the master whom he has now joined in spirit.

The story of Hachi-Ko became widely known, and the many people who daily throng Shibuya station subscribed for a memorial to him, and a bronze statue, by the sculptor Teru Ando, who is a lover of dogs, now stands at the station entrance—the scene of his long and patient vigil.—EDGAR SYERS.

CAVE DWELLINGS IN ENGLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR.—Health inspectors have small regard for antiquity, and it is sad to read that what were probably the only remaining inhabited cave-dwellings in England have recently been condemned by the local authority as unfit for human occupation. I daresay the inspectors are right in their prosaic way; yet the troglodytes at Blakeshall Common, near Kinver, on the borders of Worcestershire and Shropshire, look happy enough in these photographs, which were taken shortly before the evacuation order was made. The cave dwellings are cut out of the soft red sandstone. Some of them were only excavated last century, but others are probably at least two thousand years old. They were occupied by local shepherds' families, and, as the photographs show, these were cave dwellings *de luxe*, each being provided with windows and a brick chimney. Rock dwellings survive in parts of



STILL WAITING ON HIS
MONUMENT

France, Spain and Italy; but how many people knew of these English troglodytes living within a few miles of a busy industrial city?—CLIVE LAMBERT.

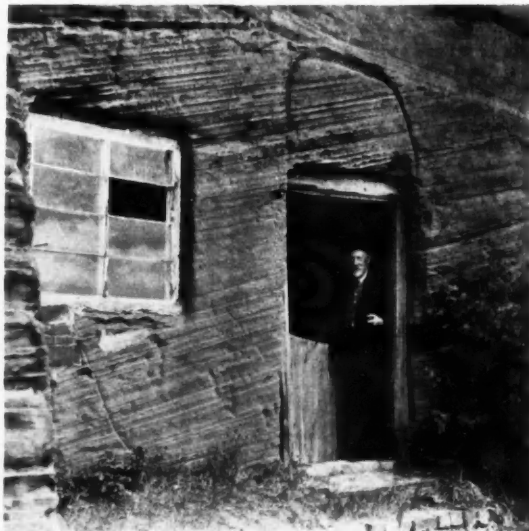
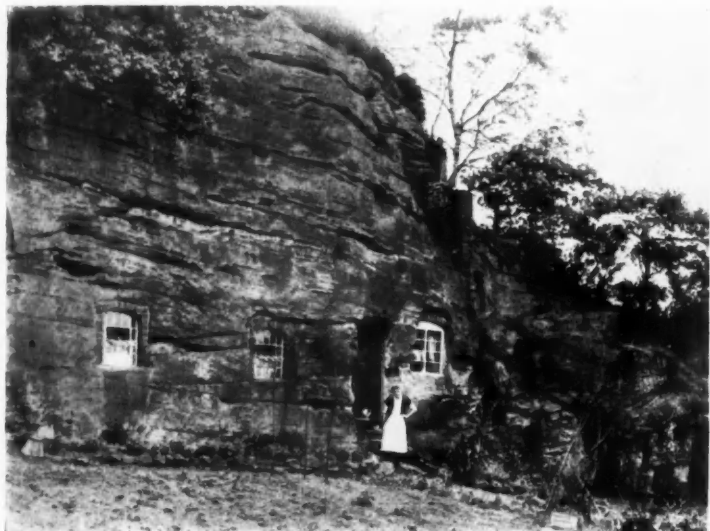
SOAY SHEEP

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—A correspondent in a recent number of COUNTRY LIFE asked about Soay sheep.

I have had a Soay sheep for the last two and a half years. She was given to me when she was six months old, and makes a delightful pet. I have found her very hardy, and she has stood the cold winters up here in Perthshire (800ft. above sea level) very well. She goes with the ordinary black-faced stock on the hill of rough pasture and rules the flock, always leading them when they are moved. She is very active, leaping in the air like an antelope, and has a great turn of speed when being worked by a dog. It takes a very fast dog to get past her. She is sheared, not plucked, at the end of June just like the ordinary sheep, hates being dipped and lies down close to the ground when they come to dip her. She lives on the low pasture for the greater part of the year, but is hand-fed during severe winters. If cornered by a dog she will fight fiercely, and also fights with other members of the flock. She is only about two feet high, dull brown in colour, with a head like a Cheviot, and very fine clean legs. Her fleece is sufficient to make into a pair of long shooting stockings every year. She answers when she is called, climbs up on one's knee, and rummages in one's pocket for bread, carrots or tit-bits of green. She is great friends with the red setter dogs, but when they are not looking will charge them from behind.

Soay, by the way, is a very small rocky island lying off the south-west of Iona.—EVELYN MARINDIN.



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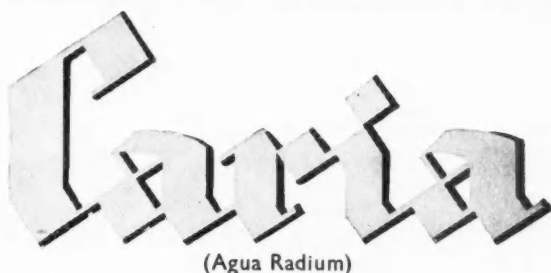
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THE ESTATE MARKET

RESIDENTIAL OFFERS AND SALES



MINLEY MANOR, FARNBOROUGH

MINLEY MANOR, near Farnborough, on the Hampshire and Surrey border, is an estate of 2,300 acres which Messrs. Loftis and Warner are to sell. The mansion, a replica of a French *château*, stands in beautiful gardens. There are eleven lodges and cottages, and park and woodland, including a lake of 38 acres with boat-house, tea-house and island. The area in hand is some 1,470 acres. In addition there are, let to good tenants, nine residences, seven farms and thirty cottages. There are shooting, fishing, a cricket ground and a polo ground. (A picture is given to-day.)

Brent Elcigh Hall, Lavenham, reputed to be one of the finest Queen Anne houses of moderate size in Suffolk, overlooking the valley of the Brent, in 48 acres, has been sold by Messrs. Loftis and Warner to a client of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.

CAMPDEN HOUSE ON THE COTSWOLDS

OWING to the death of Mr. J. A. Crabtree, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Mr. Alfred Bower are instructed by the executors to sell Campden House and 1,278 acres, on the western slope of the Cotswolds, between Chipping Campden and Broadway. The typical Cotswold residence, dating from 1628, of stone with stone-tiled roof, has just been thoroughly modernised, and now conforms to an exceptionally high standard of comfort. In addition to the delightful old gardens and park, there are seven farms, and sporting woodlands, including the fox covert Weston Park. Hunting can be had with three packs, and close at hand is Broadway golf course.

The sale of King Edward the Sixth's Schools, Birmingham, has been completed, and the old landmark will disappear. The site of the School, covering an acre and a half, in the heart of the city and in a first-class shopping position, was too valuable for scholastic purposes, and there can be no doubt that the Board of Governors have acted wisely in accepting £400,000 with which to re-build at Edgbaston. Messrs. Mathews and Sons and Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley were the agents for the Governors.

Stonehill Farm, Egerton, 101 acres, between Ashford and Maidstone, is to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. It includes fruit plantations, and is equipped for "accredited" milk production.

WILLIAM AND MARY AND GEORGIAN

MR. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P., is selling Wootton House, his property of 170 acres, five miles from Bedford. The William and Mary residence has some good panelling and a pine staircase. The agents are Messrs. Winkworth and Co. It is in the Oakley country.

Warfield Hall and 413 acres, close to Ascot and Windsor, is to be offered by auction in the spring by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The estate, once part of Windsor Forest, was laid out as a residential estate early in the eighteenth century. The residence is a pleasing example of Georgian architecture, the construction being of white rendered brick. It is of moderate size and occupies a prominent

position amid parklands studded with many fine old trees and containing a large sheet of ornamental water.

Sales by Messrs. Dreweatt, Watson and Barton include Donnington Grove, Newbury, a Georgian mansion with park and farms of 275 acres. There are acres of fish ponds, and the Lambourn intersects the estate. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. acted in conjunction. Among other recent sales are The Red House, Tydehams, Newbury, a modern Georgian-style house and 10 acres (with Messrs. Nicholas); The Creek, Henwick, with 30 acres; and Tadley Court, adjoining Tadley Common (with Messrs. Haslam and Son).

Jointly, Mr. Wallace A. Foll and Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock have to sell the freehold, the Tower estate, Wavendon, with a farmhouse known as Limes Farm, and cottage. The total is 28 acres.

EXE VALLEY SPORT

WONHAM, high above the valley of the Exe, midway between Bampton and Dulverton, is attractive from a sporting point of view, with shooting and three miles of the Exe, bounding the estate, providing excellent trout fishing and a fair number of salmon. Messrs. Hampton and Sons, who, as the sole agents, offer Wonham for sale with 546 acres, including a dairy farm, cottages, and the residence. Alternatively the residence could be let on lease, with the fishing and shooting.

On Oulton Broad, with a frontage of 300ft. to it, is North Bay, a fine modern house in 25 acres, a freehold on which the late Sir John Beale laid out a large sum. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. are to sell the property.

The Old Manor, Reigate, a house of great antiquity; West Yoke, on the hills near Wrotham, on the London and Folkestone road; Moorside, Stanmore Common; and Woodham Norton, Sidcup, a copy of an old Welsh farmhouse; Ealing residences, and two of the finest houses in Hampstead, one in Netherhall Gardens and the other in Eton Avenue, are among properties shortly to be offered by Messrs. Maple and Co., Limited.

12,000 ACRES SOLD IN SCOTLAND

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON

has sold 9,000 acres of arable, 3,000 acres of other land, and practically the whole of the Aberdeenshire town of Huntly, a total rental of £8,000 a year. Messrs. Collins and Collins negotiated the sale. The buyers are clients of Messrs. Fox and Sons, who, with Messrs. Walker, Fraser and Steele, recently bought and resold in lots, on behalf of clients, the Glencoe estate of Lord Strathcona—48,000 acres, with the mansion which was built for the late Lord Strathcona in 1896. A few months ago Messrs. Fox and Sons acted for the buyers of two large Suffolk estates, Culford Hall and Lackford Manor. Culford, covering 10,730 acres, was purchased from the Cadogan trustees, whose agents were Messrs. Bidwell and Sons, and Messrs. Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard, and H. and R. L. Cobb and Cronk. In regard to Lackford Manor, 2,300 acres, the vendors were represented by Messrs. Kemsley. Furniture auctions, at Glencoe, by Messrs. Fox and Sons; and Culford Hall, by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, followed the sales and resales.

Captain Gregson has ordered Messrs. Constable and Maude to offer South Binns, between Burwash and Heathfield, by auction in April, unless a private purchaser is found in the meanwhile. It is an attractive house with 23 acres, and has recently been the subject of considerable expenditure. With Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., they will be offering Longford Hall estate, Shropshire, by auction in seventy lots on March 6th at Newport. There are seven farms and many small holdings. The firm's town department report considerable activity, and have recently disposed of Nos. 85, Chester Square, with Mr. H. J. R. Broadbent; 13, Albert Road, Regent's Park, for conversion into flats; and 11, Melbury Road, with Messrs. Chesterton and Sons. With Messrs. Howell, Son and Bonnin they have sold a site at Cresswell Gardens, South Kensington, upon which to build three Georgian-style houses.

Jointly, Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff, through their Cirencester office, and Messrs. Fortt, Hatt and Billings, have sold Hungerdown, Seagry, and 12 acres (Messrs. Loftis and Warner for the purchaser); and, with Messrs. Woolley and Wallace and Mr. Peter Sherston, they have sold Lower Chicks Grove Manor, in the valley of the Nadder. This is of local Chilmark stone, with 3½ acres and fishing rights in the Nadder. The firm is to offer, at an early date, Hawk Hills, near Easingwold, not far from York, for the executors of Mr. J. H. Love. The estate, 1,890 acres, includes the residence, ten farms, woodlands, and village properties. The income is approximately £1,800 per annum. The antique and modern furnishings of the residence will be offered on the premises.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND," £945

AT Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's Hanover Square galleries a copy of the first issue of the first edition of *Alice in Wonderland*, with illustrations by J. Tenniel (London: Macmillan and Co., 1865), has been sold for nine hundred guineas.

January sales of suburban and country property by Messrs. William Willett, Limited, include: Eldon, Ferring-by-Sea; Westholm, Roehampton; a freehold site in Princes Road, Wimbledon; Harefield, and Coon Dara Cottage, Roehampton.

Messrs. George Trollope and Sons and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. have sold the freehold No. 36, Lowndes Street; also the freehold of No. 40, Lowndes Street, and the lease of No. 12, Lowndes Street, the last-named in conjunction with Mr. A. H. Winham. Messrs. George Trollope and Sons have, with Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices, disposed of the lease of No. 78, Cadogan Place.

Wilberforce House, North Side, Clapham Common, is a work of reconstruction recently completed. Early eighteenth century red brick houses (Nos. 11-22, North Side) which two years ago were in disrepair have been restored. Eight of the houses are in occupation, and the remaining three, one of which contained a staircase now in the London Museum, form one building named Wilberforce House, as ten flats. The rooms are panelled, in many cases with the original panelling. The rents are from £110 to £175. The agents are Messrs. Goddard and Smith. ARBITER.



"WHY **KENSITAS**?* WELL, IT'S A PLAIN-TIP CIGARETTE, AND THE ONLY ONE I KNOW THAT NEVER GETS ME THROATY"

Seymour Hicks

SIR SEYMOUR HICKS—a star now as he was 30 years ago, when he was playwright, composer, producer, manager and actor.

The Costlier Tobaccos used in Kensitas (the centre leaves of the finest Virginia tobaccos) together with the Kensitas Private Process assure you a plain-tip cigarette that will not affect, irritate or hurt your throat.

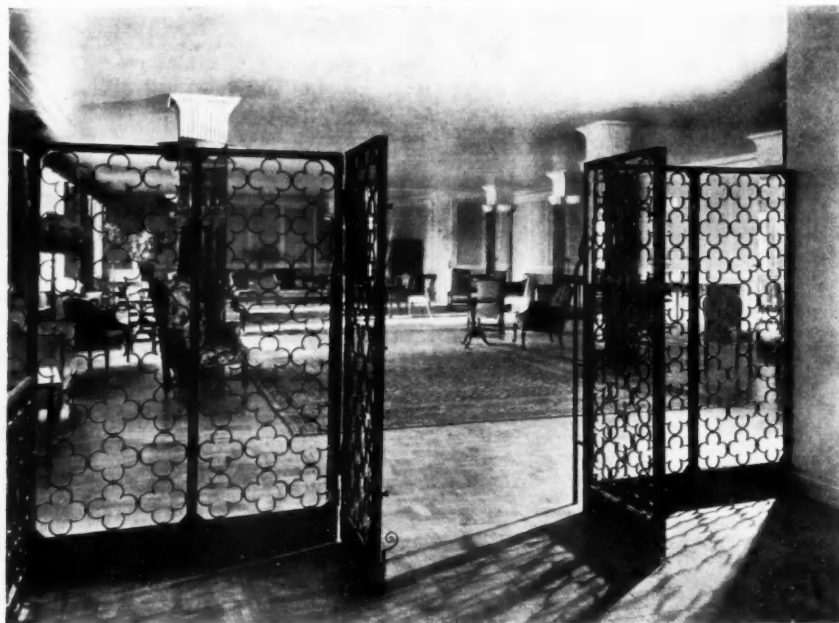
**Your Throat Protection
Against Irritation...Against Cough*



A GEORGIAN HOTEL

INCORPORATING A TUBE STATION

A DUTCH visitor to England a few months after Waterloo speaks with enthusiasm of the rooms in an inn at Harwich: "There I found," he writes, "comfort and elegance; a carpet covered the centre of the floor, on which stood a mahogany bed with a painted cornice; on the right was a bow-fronted mahogany chest of drawers, on the left a closed-up wash-stand. What a contrast to the hotels of my country . . . oh, I thought, if the rooms of the public inns are like this, what must the apartments of the nobility be like?" This Dutch enthusiast for English comfort might have been writing of the Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, more than a century later. Mr. Charles Taylor, who took over the hotel in the summer of 1919, at once began to enlarge and improve; and only last year additions were made, incorporating what used to be the old Knightsbridge Tube Station, which gave space for a large reception-room on the ground floor, extending from Basil Street to Brompton Road. The site has been acquired for a term of one thousand years. The walls of this room (Fig. 1) are panelled and painted in two shades of green; the ceiling is supported by steel stanchions, which are encased in bevelled sections of mirror glass tinted a faint pink. The floor is laid with teak blocks. This area is divided from the staircase hall by a wrought-iron screen consisting of panels filled with open quatrefoils, copied from a fourteenth century Italian panel in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and backed with glass. The large area of the room presented its problems, and it is interesting to see that they have been solved by modern methods; the design is an interesting development in contemporary design. A separate entrance from Basil Street gives access to this room, which enables receptions to be held without any inconvenience to the hotel guests. The staircase (Fig. 2) is a copy of the fine example at Puslinch in Devonshire (which was illustrated in *COUNTRY LIFE*, November 18, 1933), a typical example of traditional design, graceful in form and fine in detail. The moulded handrail ramps up at the newels that take the form of a classical column with carved caps; the wall opposite the balustrade is, as is customary, panelled to dado height, and carved and fluted pilasters answer to the newels opposite. The brackets are delightfully carved. Space has, wisely, not been begrudged and the craftsmanship of this staircase is worthy of its Devonshire original, as could be seen by



1.—PART OF THE GROUND FLOOR LOUNGE, SHOWING WROUGHT IRON SCREEN. Formed in what was Knightsbridge Tube Station

comparing the illustrations of the two. In the Basil Street Hotel, the handrails, newels and pilasters are left in the natural wood, the balusters and rest of the stair being painted ivory. The restaurant lounge on the first floor, which is reached by this staircase, is a well lit long gallery with a T-shaped end, with its walls painted in two shades of green like the ground-floor reception-room, and a primrose-coloured ceiling (Fig. 5). In the restaurant the colour scheme is varied; the ceiling is painted olive-green, and the walls are cowslip yellow, relieved by olive panel mouldings; on the wall facing the windows, light is reflected in an array of old mirrors in gilt and dark wooden frames. The floor of this room and the corridors are parquetry, and the soft tones of the Persian rugs contribute to the restful atmosphere of the interior.

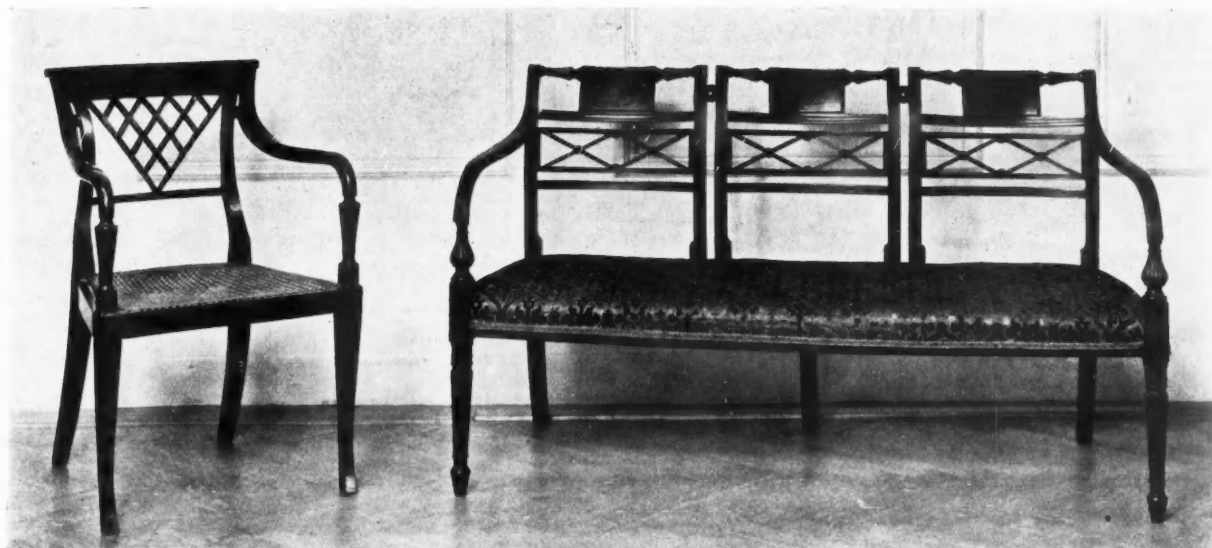
"Regency," which is the last consistent style that designers employed before the Victorian breach with tradition, is in practice applied not only to the work of the innovators of the early nineteenth century, such as Hope and Holland, but also to the final simplification of eighteenth century tradition. Mr. Taylor, who



2.—THE MAHOGANY STAIRCASE



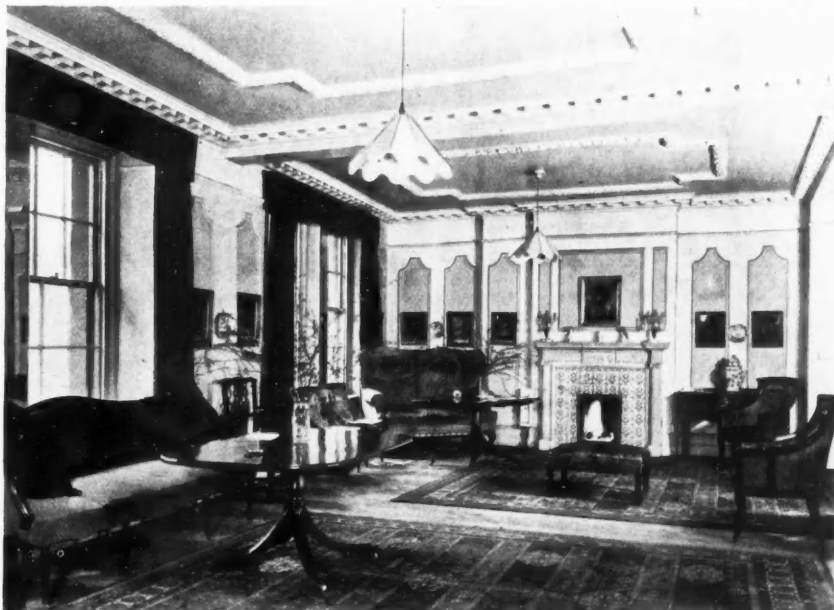
3.—THE FIRST-FLOOR LANDING



4.—MAHOGANY ARMCHAIR AND TRIPLE BACK SETTEE

has for many years been a keen and discriminating collector of old English furniture, has concentrated upon this period, which is now recognised as among the most livable, and has secured the suffrages of his guests by ministering to their eyes as well as to

their bodily comforts. The two lounges and the smaller rooms are furnished with pieces chiefly of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; and chairs, sofas, writing and occasional tables are grouped into sociable units. These Regency pieces, which are illustrated (Figs. 4—8), are graceful and eminently practical; and there are no specimens of the archaeological eccentricities associated with the style. The mahogany triple-backed settee and the armchair with a V-shaped latticed back panel are excellent in design, as is the book- or tea-tray on a stand with slender legs imitating bamboo canes. The low bookcase (Fig. 6) is somewhat similar to a type illustrated by Gillow in 1799 as a "moving library," one among the many light bookcases and stands "calculated to contain all the books that may be desired for a sitting-room without reference to the library." A sofa table with a rosewood top and lyre-shaped end supports has an unusual detail beneath the lyre—gilt paw feet (Fig. 7).



5.—A CORNER OF THE RESTAURANT LOUNGE

Upon the walls hang some attractive mirrors, ranging in date from the tall William and Mary mirror with a Gesso frame, on the ground floor, to the graceful oval Irish mirrors, bordered with coloured and faceted glass, in blue, green and white. The glass

pictures add their brilliant note of colour to the walls. Of all the minor arts of the eighteenth century, few are more interesting than these attractive decorations, which were provided to meet the lack of colour in mezzotint engravings. The well preserved "glass picture," of the transferred and coloured mezzotint type, has a depth of colouring and a luminous brilliance which never lose their charm. Such pictures were as popular in America as in England, and in the *Boston Gazette* of 1757 we read of the importation from London of "a variety of

metzo tinto Pictures painted on glass, double frames neatly carved and gilt, viz.: the Royal Family, the Judges of England, the Months, the Seasons, the Elements, very handsome views and sea pieces, the Rakes and Harlots progress." In Mr. Taylor's collection, which is said to be one of the best in England, there are two sets of the Four Elements, one after the engraving by J. Simon being especially fine, an unusually large portrait of George III and one of Charles I and his family.



6.—DWARF BOOK STAND



7.—A SOFA-TABLE



8.—MAHOGANY TRAY ON STAND

THE PROBLEM OF THE SUMMER MILK SURPLUS

IT is now well over two years since the Milk Marketing Board commenced operations; its probationary period may be regarded as over, and it should be possible to consider some of its more permanent effects on the dairy farming of the country. One of the most significant features of the last two years has been the increasing amount of milk that has been sold through the Board's contracts. Thus for the first year, October, 1933 to September, 1934, the total, including farmhouse cheese-making sales, was 841,593,068 gallons. For the year October, 1934 to September, 1935 it was no less than 977,409,064 gallons. This increase, unfortunately, was practically all disposed of as manufacturing milk; sales of liquid milk showed a modest rise of less than 31,000,000 gallons. It was indeed fortunate that the average price of both liquid milk and manufacturing milk was higher in 1934-35 than in the previous year. Thanks to this, and in spite of the larger proportion of milk sold as manufacturing, the average yearly pool price in every region of the country was higher in 1934-35 than in 1933-34.

MANUFACTURING MILK

One cannot, however, ignore the significance of this huge increase of manufacturing milk, and the depressing effect that it is exerting on pool prices. It is no secret that this flood of milk comes mainly from the areas which have not in the past been associated with milk production, and even now their produce finds its way, nearly all of it, into the manufacturing and not the liquid market. Particularly in the far western region, but also in the North and South Wales regions, and the northern region, the relative increase in the number of contracts in 1935 compared with 1933 is very marked. These are all regions where in pre-scheme days much milk was manufactured on the farm into butter, cream or cheese. There is no need to refer to the deplorable prices that butter and cheese have been making in recent years, and producers in these regions are not to be blamed for taking advantage, so far as they were able, of the loophole of escape from their plight that the milk scheme offered them.

INCREASE IN HERDS

But although a considerable proportion (estimated at about 70 per cent.) of the increased production is accounted for by the registration of contracts by farmers who were previously engaged in farm manufacture of milk, there has also been a definite tendency in some regions for production to be raised either by an increase in the number of cows in the herd or by improvements in the milk yield per cow. Changes in the average production of the dairy herd from year to year may be explained to some extent by the vagaries of the weather, but there is no doubt that the differences of the weather in 1933-34 and 1934-35 do not give a complete explanation of the increased milk supply of 1934-35 and the increase of 52,000 in the numbers of cows in milk in the country in June, 1935, compared with two years earlier is not without significance. Some farmers decided that the pool prices were sufficiently attractive, compared with other farm prices, to justify them in deliberately increasing their production.

The inclusion in its ranks of so many new producers must be held to have caused no small amount of embarrassment to the Milk Marketing Board, for, satisfactory as it may be to have removed the potential competition of low-cost producers from undercutting, the encouragement that it has given them to produce more can scarcely be regarded as "according to plan." History has a way of repeating itself. May not the shades of those tenth century Saxon kings who once paid danegeld to the invader be permitted a smile at their twentieth century disciples?

Like most things, the respect in which the Milk Board is held generally depends on the point of view of the individual. If you like to look upon it as a means of making more even the returns from the different branches of dairy farming by bringing the sheltered liquid milk producer to the assistance of the unsheltered butter and cheese producer, then the pooling system has much to commend it. Was it not a Cornish farmer whom the milk scheme reminded of the text "Bear ye one another's burdens"?

Again, if you are convinced that without a scheme over-production and price-cutting would have resulted in

such chaos that a large proportion of established producers would have been forced out of business, then a scheme which maintains the dairy farmer in his *status quo ante*, even if his returns are less, cannot be held of no account.

But if you were once, not so long ago, getting 1s. 3d. or even 1s. 4d. per gallon for your milk, and see no grounds for expecting that undercutting would ever have troubled your market to a serious extent, you may surely be forgiven if you take a less enthusiastic attitude towards the scheme than its sponsors might desire.

A REDUCTION TO THE CONSUMER

But whatever views of the scheme as a whole may be taken, there is unanimity that it will not function as smoothly as it might so long as the pool is burdened with an ever-increasing supply of summer milk that goes for manufacture. The average price of milk for manufacturing in 1934-35 was 5.64d. per gallon, and much was sold at a lower price than this. As the producer was paid for it at a price that averaged between 11½d. and 1s. 1d. per gallon (less certain transport deduction), it is patent that the levies necessary to make the difference formed a heavy charge on the producer for the liquid market, and it is natural that the Board should be expected to inaugurate some method that might relieve the liquid producer of some, at any rate, of this burden. Levies on imports, the proceeds to be applied to subsidising home-produced milk products, have been suggested, as has a limitation of the amount of milk that each farm shall sell. There are difficulties in the way of the introduction of either of these suggestions, and a third method of overcoming the difficulty, which is receiving a good deal of support at the present time, is a reduction in the price of milk to the consumer in order that he (or she) shall purchase more milk. If, however, this method involves a reduction in the price to the producer, it is necessary to point out that, under present conditions, every penny taken off the producer's price would need a 12 per cent. increase in sales to ensure the same gross income to the producer.

SUMMER MILK

A point which so far appears to have received less recognition than it deserves is that the surplus production that is absorbed at a manufacturing price is mainly summer produced milk from the grass-growing counties of the west. Now it is generally realised that grass is the cheapest form of foodstuff, and that milk produced from grass will, *ceteris paribus*, be produced more cheaply than milk produced from cakes or meals. In so far, then, as they are able to produce from grass—and by reason of their geographical position and of the time of the year when they produce most of their output, they are able to do this—these newcomers into the milk market are able to produce more cheaply than those who have been longer established in the industry. But this lowness in costs does not necessarily indicate extra efficiency in production, and it is conceivable, and, indeed, probable, that if these same men were required to maintain their output throughout the year to the extent that is usual in a liquid contract, their advantage in costs would completely disappear. Since, then, by reason of the fact that their production is so erratic, their produce can only enter the manufacturing market, which involves a subsidy from the pool on every gallon sold, there would appear to be some justification for the imposition of a levy from the pool, the proceeds to be paid as a bonus to producers who were maintaining a level production throughout the year. (The present level delivery bonus is an arrangement between the producer and his buyer,

not the Board, and does not always work very satisfactorily.) By instituting some modification to the scheme on these lines, the seasonal producer would not be favoured, as he is to-day, by receiving the same rates as the man who has perforce to maintain his production throughout the year. And if this modification should result in a certain amount of milk that is now being produced for manufacturing purposes being kept at home, not only would some encouragement be given to the man who attempts to maintain his production at a more or less constant level, but he would also not be mulcted to the same extent as at present to subsidise the summer producer.

W. HARWOOD LONG.

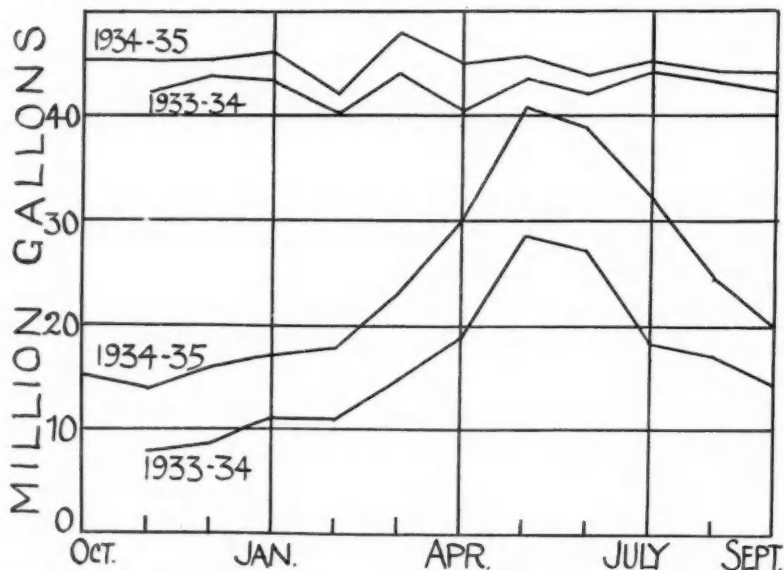


Chart showing Milk Sales for two years, and the increased summer production of Manufacturing Milk. The two top graphs record Liquid Milk, the two bottom graphs Manufacturing Milk.

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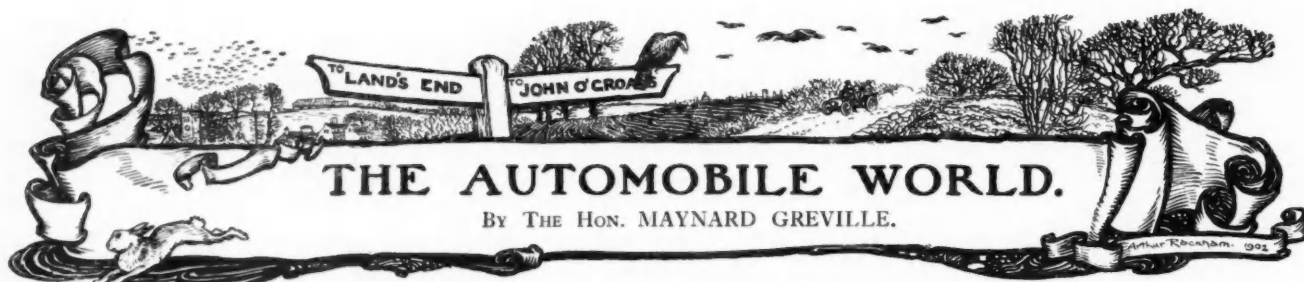
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NEW CARS TESTED—XXXIV: THE SIDDELEY SPECIAL

SEEKING for a word that would best sum up my impressions of a day's run on a Siddeley Special Sports saloon, I came to the conclusion that "mighty" would best serve the purpose.

It is indeed a mighty car. Mighty in performance, mighty in the sense of complete confidence with which it inspires the driver, and mighty in the assurance of its mechanical perfection. Owing to the vagaries of the weather, I had no fewer than three attempts to test this car. The first two proved abortive owing to ice on the roads, but they at least gave me confidence in the car, and demonstrated that even under the worst conditions, when handled sensibly, the Siddeley Special was a thoroughly safe vehicle. The dignity with which she wagged her tail in a perfectly controllable manner on a skating-rink surface, when treated roughly, showed that the weight distribution was right; and when finally, on the third attempt, the weather was kind, it gave one all the more confidence to extend her.

With her high top-gear ratio this car must be pretty near the ideal for long-distance touring, as the engine speed is always very moderate; and as it is also mechanically silent, the sense of effort is totally absent, with the result that the car seems to devour the road in an almost uncanny manner.

There are a number of fast, silent cars on the road, but unfortunately, in many cases, the way in which the car takes the road is not up to the capabilities of the engine. In the case of the Siddeley Special the road-worthiness of the car is particularly good, and this is achieved without any very special chassis features, but chiefly through soundness of manufacture and design. When one is travelling at speeds nearer the 100 m.p.h. mark than the 50 the car progresses inexorably on its way. In front of the driver there is no sign of a tremor from those portions of the car which are visible and which in some vehicles have a distressing habit of vibrating in a most disconcerting manner. Bonnet, radiator and lamps remain pointed rigidly along the road, and the car shoots like an arrow along its appointed course.

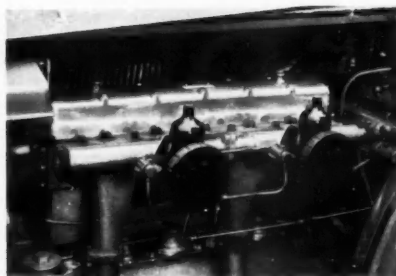
In addition to all these matter-of-fact virtues, the car is also very likeable. It has a very definite character, and a feeling all its own, and I imagine that once one had become a Siddeley Special owner for any length of time it would be impossible to find satisfaction in any other make.

Specification

Six cylinders, 88.9mm. bore by 133.4mm. stroke. Capacity, 4,960 c.c. £22 10s. tax. Two S.U. carburettors. Coil ignition, with hand and automatic control. Seven-bearing crank shaft. Four-speed pre-selective self-changing gear box. Clutch also fitted. Approximate weight of car as tested, 2 tons 6cwt. Over-all length with bumpers, 17ft. 1in. Sports saloon, £1,050.

Performance

Maximum speed, about 90 m.p.h. Standing 50 m.p.h. in 13.3-5secs.; standing 60 m.p.h. in 19secs.; 10 to 30 m.p.h. on top gear in 9.4-5secs.



Turning from these impressions to the more realistic questions of actual performance, we should remember that it is not always the split seconds on the stop-watch that take the first place, but rather the way in which a car attains its performance.

Many a car is capable of terrific acceleration, but the way in which it holds the road when these liberties are being taken often precludes the full use being made of this performance under ordinary driving conditions. In the case of the Siddeley Special every part of the car seems to balance the other, and there is no outstanding characteristic which is so pronounced as to detract from the value of the whole.

In this respect I think this car is lucky in having been evolved slowly by trial and error rather than having suddenly burst on an enthusiastic motoring public. Some three years ago I was a member of the crew which piloted an early edition of this car through the R.A.C. Rally to Hastings. Even then, in its more or less experimental state, it obviously had great possibilities, and behaved in a thoroughbred manner. Since then, however, this car has been steadily improved, and is now offered in a completely finished and proved form. One can have no doubt of this after handling the car, as there is obviously no feature incorporated in its structure which could even vaguely suggest experiment.

Though I used the word "mighty" to describe my impression of this car, there is nothing in any sense actually vast in its make-up. The engine is under five litres in capacity, and the whole car is not really big, it being rather the impression of size that it makes on one's mind that is the important feature.

As I have stated, there is nothing really new in the design of this car, its chief merit being the carrying to their ultimate conclusion of well known and tried engineering principles. At the same time, there is nothing backward in the design as a whole, as the firm of Armstrong Siddeley, with their large aero engine experience, are always well forward as regards the latest engineering principles. For instance, in spite of the immense strength of the whole structure, the free employment of Hiduminium alloy keeps the weight within reasonable limits. The cylinders are made of this alloy, and have hardened iron liners. The cylinder head is also made of it, but having aluminium bronze valve seats and sparking-plug bosses. The connecting rods are stampings of

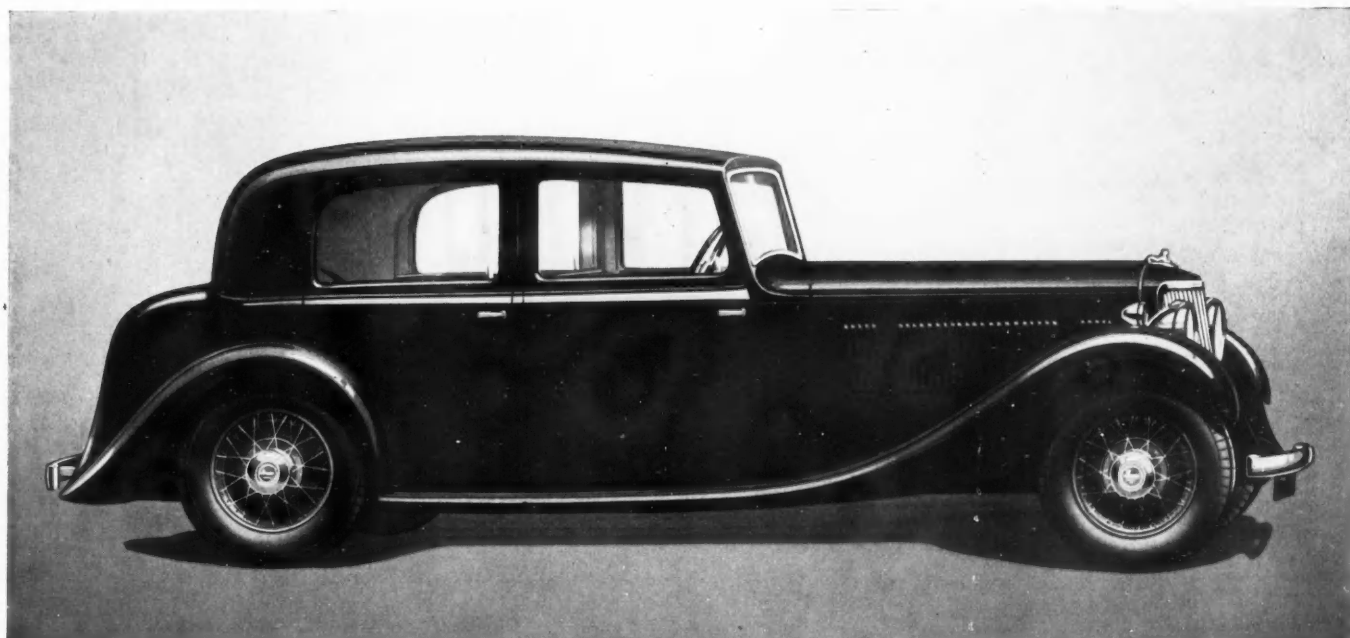


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Mark II. Series Touring Limousine £1300 with Carriagework by Burlington

THE engine seldom allows its vigour to be felt and enables the car to run up to high speed on any gear with a cleanness and alacrity which bespeak good design, material and workmanship.

"The view from the driving seat is particularly good for a long bonneted car. The steering was firm enough and the action light and accurate. With the effective suspension the car feels thoroughly stable. It sits well on the road, corners safely and travels comfortably at all speeds".—*The Times Motoring Correspondent.*

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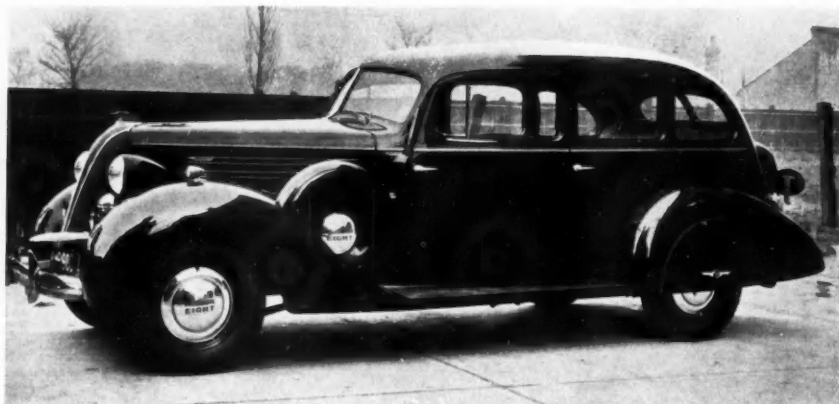
Hiduminium alloy, while the crankcase and oil sump are also made of this material.

The suspension is conventional in that it employs long semi-elliptic springs, these being enclosed in gaiters and damped by Luvax hydraulic shock absorbers. Radius rods are, however, fitted to the front axle to locate it from the front end of the frame, roller slides being used for the spring ends instead of shackles. This is probably largely responsible for the feeling of extreme rigidity and safety which is a feature of the front end of this car. In addition, front springs of quite a low periodicity can be used, owing to the radius rods, which means that, although the car has remarkable road-holding qualities, the springing is soft enough to be really comfortable at low speeds on really rough surfaces.

A large single dry-plate clutch has been fitted between the engine and the self-changing gear box, the first portion of the travel of the pedal freeing this clutch, while the second portion effects the gear change. The amount of pressure required on this pedal to effect the change is very slight, owing to the fact that it is assisted by vacuum from the engine induction system. The clutch is inter-connected with the gear-change mechanism in such a way that the clutch itself does all the work of gentle engagement.

The engine is mounted flexibly in the chassis frame by means of rubber. The engine has been moved slightly farther forward in the latest models, so that the seating accommodation can be brought farther within the wheelbase.

The brakes are excellent. They are powerful, but at the same time they require only slight pressure of the pedal, while in addition the side brake operates on all four wheels, so that it is no ordinary parking brake but really does work on any gradient. The brakes themselves are Bendix servo cable-operated, and they are also provided with vacuum servo assistance. Should the driver jam the brakes on in a hurry, he



THE NEW HUDSON EIGHT CLUB SALOON

momentarily overrides the servo, and thus they do not come on too hard.

The fuel supply is from a 20-gallon tank at the rear; while the cooling water is circulated by a centrifugal pump. The chassis is lubricated automatically by the Luvax system.

The steering is one of the most delightful features of the car, being sufficiently high-g geared for a really fast car of this type to make it possible to correct without going through impossible antics with the wheel, while at the same time it is very light, even at low speeds, and the self-centring action is positive but not too violent. It is of the worm and nut type, and the column is adjustable.

Armstrong Siddeley are, of course, famous for being the firm who pioneered the Wilson type of pre-selective self-changing gear box, and the box fitted to the Siddeley Special is an excellent example. The top gear ratio is very high, and third is sufficiently near it, 70 m.p.h. being easily attainable on this gear. The chassis frame itself is double down-swept with generous

cross members of both tubular and pressed steel formation.

The Burlington Carriage Company have been appointed exclusive carriage-builders and retailers of the Siddeley Special, and the Sports saloon body, which they fit to this fine chassis, is in every way worthy of the car. The body has four doors, and there is ample room in the rear, while the front seat has a folding arm-rest in addition to the rear. There is convenient space for luggage and golf clubs in the rear boot. A pleasant feature is the adoption of the latest types of coach horns, giving loud and soft tones, with two buttons in the centre of the steering column. The equipment is very complete, including permanent jacks.

MR. FRANK LANCHESTER

IT is announced that Mr. Frank Lanchester has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Lanchester Motor Company, Limited.

Mr. Frank Lanchester was a joint founder (with his two brothers) of the



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The Company, therefore, are now able to accept orders for cars or chassis with engines of either $3\frac{1}{2}$ -litre or $4\frac{1}{4}$ -litre capacity, as follows:—

$3\frac{1}{2}$ -litre Chassis	£1,100	$4\frac{1}{4}$ -litre Chassis	£1,150
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ADELPHI

RILEY 6-LIGHT 5-SEATER "ADELPHI" COACHBUILT SALOON. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Litre (Tax £9 0 0) £350. 6-cyl. 15 h.p. (Tax £11 5 0) £380. Other Riley models from £269. Triplex Glass and Dunlop Tyres. Riley (Coventry) Limited, Coventry

original Lanchester Motor Company in 1899, and was a director of that Company until the end of 1930, when the Company became amalgamated with the Daimler-B.S.A. group. Thereupon he became London Director of the Lanchester Motor Company and a director of Stratton-Instone, Limited, of London.

When Stratton-Instone, Limited, were succeeded by Stratstone, Limited, Mr. Frank Lanchester took over responsible positions in the sales organisation of the Daimler-Lanchester-B.S.A. group, which he represents on many committees of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, of which organisation he was President in 1919-20.

He also acts for the group of companies in connection with all trade association matters, and is, of course, very well known to motor traders throughout the country, as for three years he was President of the Motor Trade Association.

THE LEAGUE OF EXPERIENCED MOTORISTS

MOTORISTS who take a pride in their driving and can look back on their record with satisfaction now have several clubs which they can join, which will not only give them many practical advantages and render exceptional service, but will also bring together the best users of our roads.

I have been brought into touch recently with one which should meet a long-felt want of these drivers. It is called the League of Experienced Motorists, has offices at No. 17, Hanover Square, and offers several very remarkable advantages to its members.

The qualifications for membership are that an applicant must have held a British driving licence for a minimum period of five years; his or her licence must not contain any major endorsement; the proposer's road accident record must be of an exemplary character; and that the proposer must have observed and must continue to



A BENTLEY BARKER FOURSOME COUPE AT LAVENHAM

observe the courtesies of the road and the Highway Code in the letter and in the spirit.

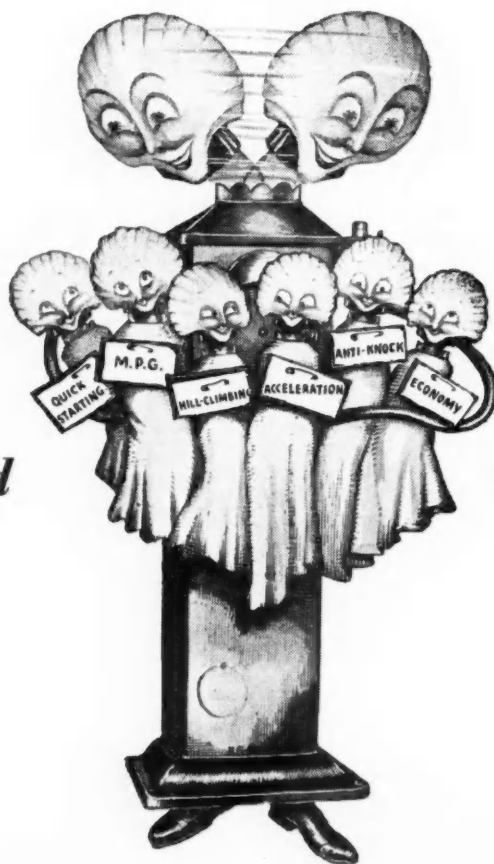
The benefits offered include special legal assistance on all matters pertaining to the Road Traffic Act at exceptionally favourable terms. All members will be supplied with ample notice of the expiry date of their driving licences. Special facilities are provided for members to cover the costs up to £250 for adequate defence against manslaughter charge which may be brought against a member, and, finally and most important of all, the League has been able to arrange with a group of

Lloyd's underwriters whereby largely reduced motor insurance rates are available to car-owning members.

The company concerned have agreed to reduce the standard premium up to 45 per cent. in the case of a member of the League of Experienced Motorists whose record is first-class, while at the same time offering a policy containing the maximum cover.

I have seen the policy, and it is most comprehensive, while at the same time it is, of course, fully authorised by Lloyd's Committee. There is, too, quite a nice badge for the collector.

"Crikey!"



Another record

by SHELL

JOIN THE

LEAGUE of EXPERIENCED MOTORISTS



QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants must have :

1. Held British Driving Licence for at least 5 years.
2. No major endorsement on licence.
3. Exemplary Road Record.
4. Observed and must continue to observe the courtesies of the road and the Highway Code in the letter and the spirit.

Annual Subscription, 10/6.

Badge for period of Membership, 7/6.

whose members are pledged to skilful, courteous driving, thereby setting an example to other road users, and making the roads safe for all.

Membership is a **DISTINCTION** and beyond the worthy objects for which the "League" exists, Members derive considerable benefit and advantages such as :

Legal Assistance.

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Reductions in insurance rates up to **45** per cent.

No increased premiums for London, Lancashire, or other districts.

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IT IS, IF THE CYLINDER IS UNCOVERED



An uncovered hot-water container acts as a flue, and is continually attracting to itself cold air, which cools the water and causes those dirty draught marks so often seen above cylinder cupboard doors. This loss of heat means **fuel extravagance**.

By whatever means your water supply is heated (coal, gas or electricity), an Eeto Cylinder Jacket is essential to ensure its efficiency and economy. Easily fitted by anyone in a few minutes, this Patented device gives a greatly improved supply of **HOTTER WATER** for much less fuel, and keeps the water really hot many hours after the fire is out.

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It is clean and hygienic and **does not interfere with the airing of clothes**.

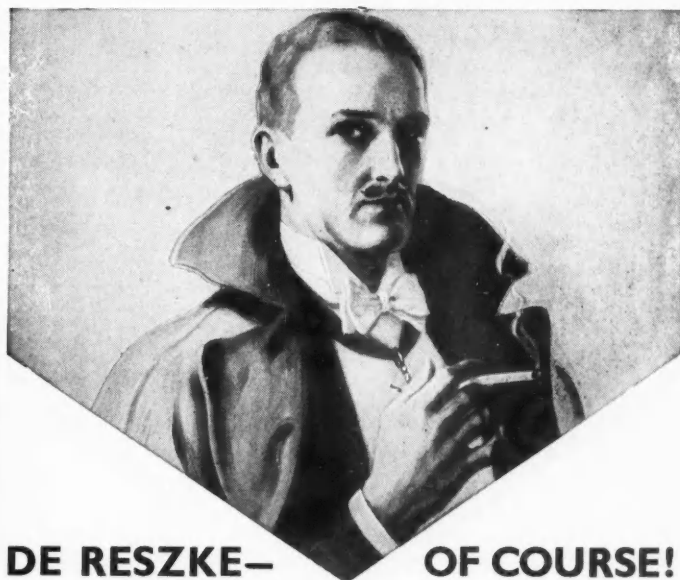
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TENORS (Superfine Turkish)	25 for 3/2
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Every De Reszke cigarette made to-day is as pure and as mild as those originally made for and smoked by the great tenor, Jean de Reszke, who gave them his name

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Light, Power, etc.	Manufacturers.
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Oil.	Mining and Finance.
Tobacco, Breweries, etc.	Gold Mines.
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At a price of 23/- per sub-unit, based on actual income distributions made to certificate holders on 1st April and 1st October, 1935, the YIELD was as follows:

From dividends - - -	£4.10.0% gross
Sale of recurring bonus	3.9% net
Sale of other bonuses and rights - - - -	£1.8.8% net

The expenses of maintaining the Trust, including the cost of dividend distributions to the Certificate Holders during the whole of the Trust period, are provided for.

Certificates are issued to Investors by the Trustees,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED
who collect all dividends, bonuses, rights, etc., and distribute by warrant without charge to Certificate Holders on 1st April and 1st October.

Full information can be obtained from any branch of the **NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK**, any Stockbroker, or by writing for Booklet 'U63' to the

COMMERCIAL FIXED TRUST LIMITED

125 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1

Telephone: Whitshall 4657.

Telegrams: Comfix Piccy London

Charles Barker

OF FIXED TRUSTS

The Government's decision, announced last week, to appoint a departmental committee to enquire into fixed trusts makes a review of this remarkable movement appropriate at this juncture. The extraordinary growth of fixed trusts in recent years was accounted for in the report of the Stock Exchange Committee published on January 3rd as largely due to "the genuine public demand for a means whereby the comparatively small investor may enter a slightly speculative but clearly defined field of investment with the benefits of spread risks." In order to remove the evils that might result from the uncontrolled continuance of the fixed trust movement, the Committee recommended certain safeguards on behalf of the Stock Exchange, but concluded that the fullest measure of public protection can only be enforced by legislation. The following article briefly reviews the development, methods, and benefits of fixed trusts, and, while representing the views of a writer associated with the movement, will be found to be a useful and impartial statement of the subject.

"The Fortune of being the First in an Invention or in a privileged doth cause sometimes a wonderfull Overgrowth in Riches; as it was with the First Sugar Man in the Canaries. Therefore if a man can play the true logician to have as well Judgement as Invention he may do great matters: especially if the Times be fit. He that resteth upon Gaines Certaine shall hardly grow to great Riches: And he that putteth all upon Adventures doth often times breake and come to Poverty: It is good therefore to guard Adventures with Certainities that may uphold losses."—Of Riches (Francis Bacon, 1625.)

THE Investment Trust is usually said to be a Scottish invention. That is only what we should have expected, for the investor north of the Tweed is notorious not only for his prudence but also for getting the highest return on his money consistent with its safety. So the investment trust originated on that day some seventy years ago when a number of Scots combined to start a company whose funds should be distributed over a wide range of investments of many kinds with interests in all parts of the world, some "certainties," but many "adventures." The basic principle of the investment trust, however, the diversification of risk in order to obtain "greater riches" than could be secured by "Gaines Certaine," had been laid down, as will be seen from the above quotation from Bacon's *Essays*, by a mere Englishman over three hundred years ago.

The investment trust, now commonly known in the City as the "management trust" to distinguish it from its modern development the "fixed trust," did very well for its shareholders in good times and in bad till the world economic depression set in some seven years ago. Investment trust directors, in order to augment revenues, had increased their interests in "adventures" in foreign enterprises: South American railways, exotic mining and land exploitation and the funding of Central European Government debts. The assumption that if values in a few countries fell the fall would be more than compensated by rises in other countries had been proved correct in many minor crises. But when, with the slump of 1929, falls became almost universal it was found that world-wide risk-spreading was no safeguard against world-wide depression. Some investment trusts weathered the storm with no more than a 30 per cent. depreciation; but others, of more recent formation and less conservative management, suffered far greater losses and, in some cases, total extinction of their ordinary capital. In a few instances the public also lost money in companies which had been launched by unscrupulous or incompetent promoters.

The fixed trust, which is only just five years old in this country, is, in constitution at any rate, of American origin. A specialised form of the older investment trust, it originated, according to a native wag, in "a lack of trust" in a land where investors could not trust directors. For it is an essential characteristic of the fixed trust that those who initiate its formation and direct its management have no power to handle its funds and may ask its trustees to change its investments only within narrowly defined and clearly fixed limits. The fixed trust, like a family trust, has trustees and a precisely formulated scope of investment. Also, like a family trust, it is constituted by a deed drawn up by counsel, agreed by all parties and backed by the force of the law of the land.

SAFEGUARDS

In a fixed trust possibility of loss through errors in judgment or dishonesty on the part of directors is virtually eliminated. The investor's funds from the moment he takes up his holding go into the hands of the trustees—a great bank or a century-old insurance company—who hold them, collect and pay to him the dividends on them, and return them to him on his withdrawal or when the trust is wound up.

The English fixed trust to-day is a great improvement on its American progenitor, more particularly in its legal constitution and the safeguards it affords the investor. It has also developed a certain degree of flexibility which in no way impairs, but in fact rather enhances, those safeguards. Two years ago the first fixed trust to have a list of alternative investments was devised, i.e., one in which the original investments, or some of them, could be sold and replaced by other investments selected from a



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SECURITY OF CAPITAL

Investment in Unit 'D' increases the security of the Investor's Capital by spreading it over the following twenty-two important Industrial and Commercial Companies, in each of which the Investor has a proportionate holding.

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Imperial Continental Gas Association.	Reckitt & Sons Ltd.
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Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd.	United Dairies Ltd.
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STABILITY OF INCOME

YIELD—At a price of 22/- per sub-unit, based on actual income distributions made to Certificate Holders on 1st July, 1935 and 1st January, 1936, the yield was as follows:—

From dividends - -	£3 17 5% gross
Sale of recurring bonus -	9 4% net
Sale of other bonuses and rights	17 2% net

● Sums from approximately £20 upwards can be invested.

● The expenses of maintaining the Trust including the cost of dividend distributions to the Certificate Holders during the whole of the Trust period are provided for.

Certificates are issued by the Trustees

MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. LTD.

who collect all dividends, etc., and distribute the proceeds by warrant on 1st January and 1st July in each year to Certificate Holders.

Full particulars may be obtained from any Branch of the MIDLAND BANK, from your STOCK-BROKER, or by writing direct for Booklet 'D 63' to the

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Charles Barker



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Give the Investor a holding in one hundred first class Securities, distributed over the following industries:—

Insurance.	Stores and Catering.
Transport and Communications.	Mining and Finance.
Tobacco and Breweries.	Gold Mines.
Oil.	Commodities.
Property, Building and Allied Trades.	Textiles and Artificial Silks.
Iron, Coal and Steel.	Newspapers and Paper Manufacturers.
Gas and Electricity.	Miscellaneous.

YIELD

At a price of 21/6 per sub unit, based on dividends and bonuses etc., declared on the Unit Securities during the 12 months ended the 31st December 1935, the yield is as follows:—

From dividends - -	£4 6 8% gross
Sale of recurring bonus -	1 11% net
Sale of other bonuses and rights	1 4 1% net

● Sums from approximately £20 upwards may be invested.

● The expenses of maintaining the Trust, including the cost of dividend distributions to the Certificate Holders during the whole of the Trust period of 15 years are provided for.

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The investment is spread over 150 first-class British Companies which have been carefully selected and whose combined net assets amount to £1,884,500,000 with reserves of £248,600,000

REGULAR INCOME

Dividends will be paid *quarterly* commencing on March 15th, 1936, by the Trustees, Lloyds Bank Limited, in whose charge the securities remain throughout the life of the Trust.

YIELD
Approximately

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %

Based on last year's cash distributions alone.

Share bonuses, which will be added to capital last year amounted to approximately

2%

EASY TO BUY—EASY TO REALIZE

The Certificates can be purchased through any Bank or Stockbroker. Sums from £30 upwards may be invested. The investment can be realized at any time at the current Stock Exchange selling prices of the constituent shares.

TRUSTEESHIP

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED are Custodian Trustees. They collect the dividends on the underlying securities and distribute the income to the Certificate holders.

FIELD OF INVESTMENT

The investment comprises the following industries :

Iron, Coal, Steel, Base Metals	11.4%	Building and Allied Trades	7.9%
Shops, Stores, Catering, etc.	10.3%	Gas and Electric Co.	8.3%
Brewers, Distillers, Tobacco, etc.	6.2%	Oil	2.5%
Financial Trusts, etc.	4.4%	Foodstuffs and Household Utilities	8.6%
Rails, Motors, Aviation, Shipping	7.0%	Textiles	3.4%
Newspaper, Newsprint, etc.	4.8%	Gold Mining	8.5%
Rubber, Tea, Cotton	1.1%	Proprietary Articles	3.5%
		Cinemas	2.2%
		Miscellaneous	9.9%

Full information and descriptive literature from any Bank or Stockbroker, or from the Managers, FIXED TRUST INVESTMENTS Ltd., 160 PICCADILLY, W.1.

previously agreed list. This was an innovation of importance because the average life of a fixed trust being twenty years there is always a possibility that it may be advisable during that period to eliminate an investment which is proving unsatisfactory. Further, with the rapid development of new industries it might be desirable to take up a holding in some business connected with potentialities as yet unproved, e.g., aviation or television.

In another trust, formed a few months later, the idea of flexibility was extended also to the period of the trust's duration. No trust may legally have a life of more than twenty-one years. Many trusts, therefore, in order to allow a full opportunity for capital appreciation, fixed their life at twenty years. But to terminate a trust at exactly twenty years from its formation might have most unfortunate results, for at that moment the stock exchanges might be at the lowest point of a slump. Powers, therefore, were taken to wind up this trust at any time which should seem most suitable to the directors between fifteen and twenty years from its initiation.

ADVANTAGES TO INVESTORS

The individual investor in this way has in effect the advice of a dozen experts instead of only his stockbroker. After he has purchased his interest in the fixed trust he has only one investment to deal with instead of anything from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty—the number of separate investments to be found in the range of fixed trusts available. He is spared a vast amount of correspondence, the collecting of a large number of dividends, "rights" and bonuses, dealing with numerous income-tax vouchers, periodical valuations, and above all the supervision of, and the making of necessary changes in, his list of holdings.

For the small investor the benefit is even greater. He is enabled through a fixed trust to secure an interest in an investment which would otherwise not be accessible to him at all. For it is possible to place as small a sum as £25 in a fixed trust; and as many fixed trusts have a total of twenty-five holdings an investor of this amount has in effect invested £1 in each of those twenty-five holdings. This, of course, would be quite impracticable by the ordinary method of Stock Exchange procedure. Even the investor of £1,000 would find it difficult, and certainly inadvisable, to divide up his capital and invest £40 in each of twenty-five securities. Apart from his trouble he would have to pay high prices and "minimum" commissions for such small transactions.

Here it may be asked: "How do the fixed trust managers provide for their own remuneration?" They do this by making a "service charge," usually paid in full by the investor at the moment of purchase. This charge in most cases is at a rate which makes the total cost of his investment to the investor of all but very large amounts little more than he would have to pay if he were to buy the individual securities in the ordinary way on a Stock Exchange. Even in the case of the very large investor it is certainly less than he would have to pay his solicitor or accountant for assistance in supervising his investments.

Fixed trusts for the most part have confined their investments to ordinary shares of the best British industrial undertakings. A well known writer on finance in a widely read book published a few years ago demonstrated that the interest yield and capital appreciation on ordinary shares was higher over a period of years than that on bonds, debentures and preference shares—usually considered to be safer investments. It would certainly appear that during the next twenty years fixed interest bearing securities are likely to fall in price, having regard to the very high figures they have now reached. On the other hand, the continued progress of British industry and an improvement in world markets, which must happen sooner or later, ought to make for higher prices in carefully selected industrial ordinary shares.

Another feature of fixed trusts which makes a strong appeal is the ready marketability of their holdings. The shares which a fixed trust holds must from the nature of the business have a wide and free market, for the managers have to be in a position to "deliver the goods" in response to the daily demands of the public. Most fixed trusts give an undertaking to purchase an investor's holding at any time at a price based on the day's market valuation of the securities comprised in the trust as quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

The Government's decision to introduce legislation to bring fixed trusts within the scope of company law or in some other way to regulate their activities has been taken on the advice of a Stock Exchange Committee which has for some time been considering the movement in all its bearings. The decision is welcomed by fixed trusts in general as serving further to confirm public confidence. The principal object of legislation will no doubt be to prevent unscrupulous promoters from starting fixed trusts to exploit the unwary investor. So far this is a danger which has not arisen. Nor is it very likely to do so, since unscrupulous promoters would not be able to obtain the co-operation of a bank or insurance company to act as trustee. But it should be borne in mind that with fixed trusts, as with all other investments, an intending investor would do well to consult his stockbroker.

That the advantages which fixed trusts may afford are already widely appreciated is clear from the fact that during their five years' existence in this country over one hundred thousand individuals have invested in them a sum totalling nearly £40,000,000. It is not open to all to become the "First Sugar Man in the Canaries," but Everyman to-day can, through association in the fixed trust system, take such steps as will reasonably "guard his Adventures."

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AN investor purchasing sub-units in the four Portfolios of the **BRITISH INDUSTRIES FIXED TRUSTS** is offered the unique advantage of spreading his investment over 100 Companies, and receiving dividends at regular intervals of approximately six weeks throughout the year. The Hundred Companies whose shares are included in the Four Portfolios have been chosen by experts after careful consideration of their past record, their present financial position, and the possibilities of future developments and earning capacity: they are recognised leaders in their respective fields. All the securities are freely marketable on the London and other Stock Exchanges. Since the First Portfolio was introduced in March 1934 the market price of the securities included therein has risen by 26 per cent.

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The yields, based on the actual distribution of the last completed year of each Company represented in the Portfolios, are as follows:

	Price per sub-unit	Yield per cent. per annum	
1st PORTFOLIO	23/9	£4 6 10	Including recurring share bonus
2nd PORTFOLIO	19/6	£4 14 0	" " " "
3rd PORTFOLIO	21/3	£4 11 1	All cash dividends " " "
4th PORTFOLIO	22/-	£4 12 9	" " " "

AGGREGATE YIELD EXCEEDS

4½%

In the same period the additional yields derived from the sale of share bonuses and rights, not normally regarded as being recurring, were:—

FIRST PORTFOLIO £1 19 5% FOURTH PORTFOLIO £0 5 6%

Sub-units may be bought or sold at any time through any Stockbroker or any Bank. Sums of approximately £20 or upwards may be invested in any one Portfolio.

The interests represented in the Trusts are as widely spread as practicable, with a view to making it possible for a purchaser of sub-units in the four Portfolios to obtain an interest in the best of British Industry.

British Industries Fixed Trusts

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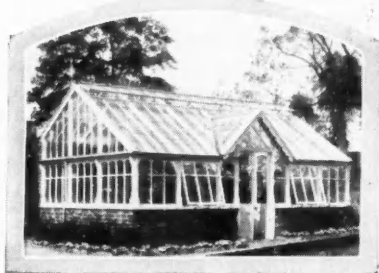
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"All travelling becomes dull in exact proportion to its rapidity," wrote Ruskin. Perhaps that is why the leisurely transportation available in Bermuda is such a delightful experience.

For in these warm and peaceful islands no motor cars are allowed. Visitors wend their way along the white coral roads by carriage or bicycle, so that the masses of Easter lilies, of oleanders and hibiscus and the serene views of crystal water are never blurred by speed. Visitors will also appreciate the joys of yachting, moonlight sailing, fishing, tennis, golf and outdoor dancing in a climate that is equable and pleasant the whole year round.

A round trip to Bermuda costs as little as £36. Full information from your Travel Agent, or the Bermuda Trade Development Board, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.



MOROCCO BOUND



LOOKING OVER FEZ

MOROCCO has, so to speak, two front doors, Tangier and Casablanca. Tangier, white and Eastern among its rolling green hills, is reached in four days from London by P. and O., or from Southampton by Rotterdam Lloyd. On the other hand, the modern Atlantic seaport of Casablanca deposits one more *in medias res*, though it is less accessible from England. Suppose we choose Tangier at the beginning of March. The rainy season is ending. Though nights are, and will be, cold, the sun has welcome African warmth for those who have just escaped from an English February. Having set foot on Moorish soil and sampled the international attractions of Tangier, one asks, like Alice, "Which way?" East into the Spanish zone, or south to the places that have been famous since the days of Dick Whittington? Means of locomotion are not lacking. One can make excellently arranged motor tours of varying luxury that obviate all necessity for personal effort. There will be a glimpse of everything, with good meals and comfortable hotels at regular intervals. Or one takes the train, with sleepers and dining-car complete. Personally, these methods of travelling in Morocco do not appeal to me. I prefer the more amusing—and more uncomfortable—local 'bus services, which exist almost everywhere. By them one wanders from place to place, and there is so much that only the placid wanderer can see. In any case, with the remnant of winter whipping the Straits, the south beckons insistently, and south we go, to Marrakesh and warmth.

Apart from climatic conditions, the

desert south makes the best beginning, not only because Marrakesh is the strangest of the Imperial towns of Morocco, but because it differs completely from what will come later. Where else can one find the like of the Djemma-el F'na, the great open space that serves as combined market place and amusement park, with its snake-

such a marvellous setting for the hotel of the same name; and in the distance, glittering against the sky, the snow-clad Atlas watches over the rose red city, ringed with its pink mud walls. Turning northward with regret, one reaches the Atlantic coast at Rabat—a long day's journey by car or rail.

The French have shown great artistic sense in their treatment of new towns in Morocco, but they have also been careful to preserve what already existed. I remember the Kasbah des Oudaia as a jumble of ruined courtyards, with its great ochre red gateway blocked up. Wander through it now; rest in its garden overlooking the river. If it happens to be Thursday, the Moorish ladies will be there, chattering gaily in their shapeless white robes; and flowers will be in bloom, blue convolvulus and bougainvillea twining among the mosaic and marble. Rabat also has its minaret, the Tour de Hassan, from which one gets a fine view of sea and river and town, and to the west a dark mass of foliage—the ruins of Shella. I never fail to go there. Beyond the ancient gateway is a grove of trees, a spring, a minaret rising from the undergrowth, and in the crumbling mosque two tombs, that of the Merinide Sultan Abou el Hassan Ali, and of his wife, known as "Sunshine of the Morn."

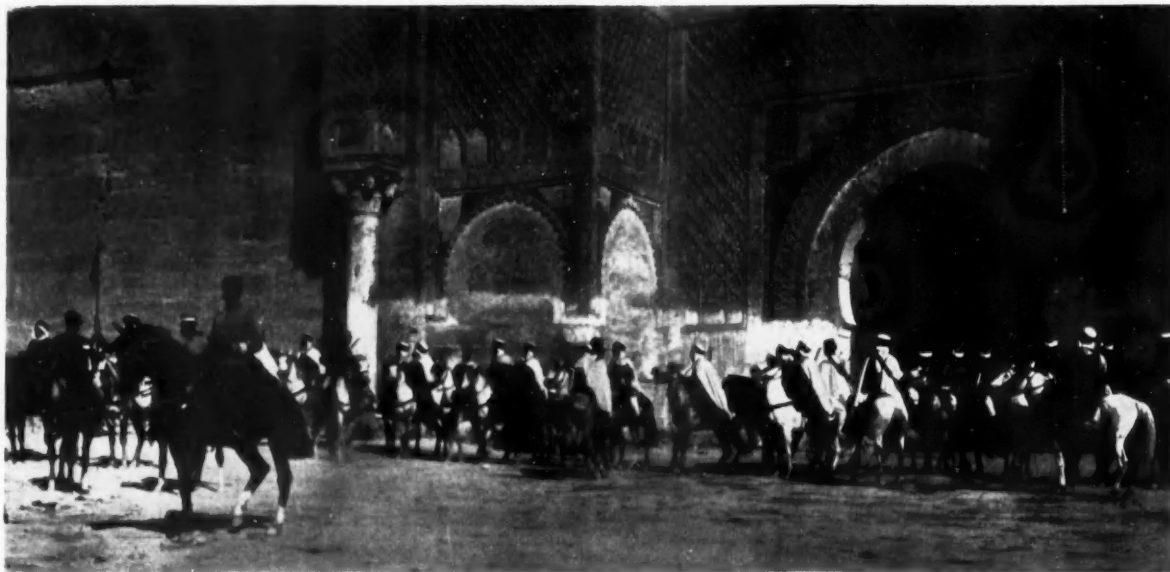
The road climbs now. We halt at Meknes to visit the vast palace of Moulay Ismail, contemporary of Louis XIV. The landscape gets bleaker, the hills higher, till suddenly we arrive at Fez. Above are palaces, vast walled spaces, and the buildings of modern Fez. Below, in its cup-like valley, lies the old town, with its mosques, fountains, and, centre of all, the shrine of Mouley Idris II.

JOHN HORNE.

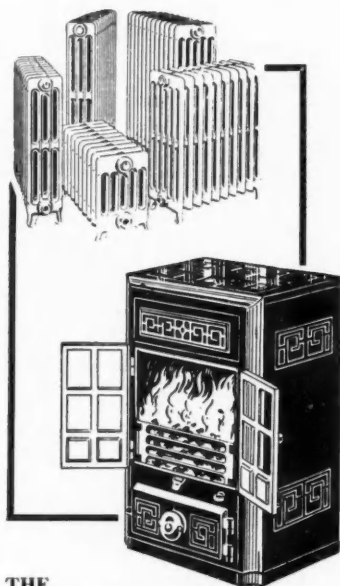


A STREET IN FEZ, WITH "THE HOUSE OF THE SORCERER"

charmers, jugglers and dancers? Is not the Koutoubia minaret the only rival of the Giralda in Seville? Till recently hidden behind the walls of a mosque, the tombs of the Saadian sultans, impressive examples of Moorish architecture, prepare one for the glories of Fez. Gardens abound, the Menara, the Aguedal with its cool lake for the hours of heat, the Mamounia, that makes



MEKNES. BAB MANSOUR WITH A DETACHMENT OF MOROCCAN CAVALRY



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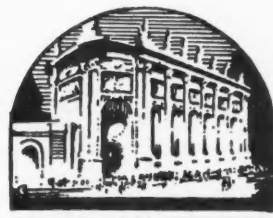
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BROCKENHURST

SOME UNCOMMON SHRUBS

THOUGH it has its close rivals in its North American cousins *C. florida* and *C. Nuttallii*, which are both handsome shrubs, the Asiatic dogwood called *C. Kousa* is, perhaps, the most lovely as well as the most reliable cornel for English gardens. Like *C. florida*, the flowering dogwood of the Eastern States, *C. Kousa* makes a singularly lovely shrub or small tree, which

owes its remarkable beauty and garden value to the generous display of conspicuous white "flowers" (really petal-like bracts surrounding the insignificant button-like mass of real flowers) which crowd the length of the horizontally growing branches about the middle of June. Abundantly produced, they last in beauty for several weeks, changing to a creamy white and finally to a not unattractive brownish or coppery pink shade before they fall. On its day, it is a remarkably striking shrub or small tree, only surpassed in beauty by its larger-flowered Chinese cousin called *C. Kousa* var. *chinensis*, which was introduced by Wilson from Hupeh almost thirty years ago. This Chinese form differs from the Japanese type chiefly in having larger and broader petal-like bracts, and is a most beautiful small tree when in full bloom. Like their American cousins, the beauty of their floral display is not the only claim of *C. Kousa* and its variety to a place in the garden. They are equally lovely in the autumn, when their dying foliage assumes the most gorgeous tints of scarlet and crimson, and they approach in splendour the brilliant *C. florida rubra*, which is saying a good deal, for there are few more striking shrubs in the autumn than this American species. There is nothing difficult about the cultivation of this attractive dogwood, but if it is to do itself justice *C. Kousa* should enjoy a well nourished and well drained loamy soil on the moist side, and a moderately sunny position.



ONE OF THE BEST OF THE FLOWERING DOGWOODS
Cornus Kousa, its horizontal branches garlanded with creamy white "flowers" in early June

THE BLUE SCURFY PEA

THE scurfy pea, *Psoralea pinnata*, which hails from South Africa, is not a plant commonly met with in gardens at home, even under glass, yet it has many claims to recognition and is well worthy of a trial by those with a venturesome spirit who garden in favoured districts in the south and west, as may be judged by its behaviour in several gardens in Ireland, where it grows with vigour and flowers generously. A member of the pea family, it has many of the characteristics of the race, and makes a charming tree-like shrub about nine or ten feet high, singularly lovely with its delicate pinnate foliage and its profusion of blue and white pea-like blossoms (somewhat reminiscent of those of



THE CHARMING SOUTH AFRICAN SCURFY PEA,
PSORALEA PINNATA

In company with *Abutilon megapotamicum* on a warm wall

Sophora viciifolia), which are deliciously fragrant and scent the air for yards around the bush when it is in full bloom early in June. Unfortunately, it is on the tender side, as can be expected from its native habitat, and cannot be trusted even in Ireland except against a wall where it has ample protection from the north and east. But in a sheltered place and with wall protection it will come through the

average winter unscathed, and will afford a most attractive effect in early summer, as is revealed by the accompanying illustration, which shows it in company with the graceful semi-evergreen Brazilian shrub *Abutilon megapotamicum* with its beautiful yellow and crimson bells, on a west wall in Mr. Walpole's lovely garden at Mount Usher, County Wicklow.

A RARE CLIMBER

INTRODUCED by Wilson from western China a little over a quarter of a century ago, the curious climbing shrub called *Clematoclethra scandens*, which has received its generic name by compounding those of two other genera, *clematis* and *clethra*, with which, strangely enough, it has no botanical relationship, doubtless through the resemblance of its flowers to those of the *clethra*, has never become common in cultivation. Its comparative rarity in gardens is probably due to the fact that it is not to be trusted everywhere, though Bean, in his third

volume of *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, reports that it "is hardy at Kew on a wall or sheltered by bushes." Experience at Kew, which is a severe enough test, affords convincing proof that in gardens in the south and west, at least, it will prove reliably hardy against a south or west wall, where its close cousins *Actinidia kolomikta*, and *A. coriacea* will also be comfortable. Though not a particularly showy climber, it is nevertheless quite attractive in early June, when tiny slender-stalked clusters of white, rather short, cup-shaped blossoms dangle from the young shoots, and will appeal to all who like good plants. Rather lax in its growth, the woody shoots, sparsely furnished with rather ovate, pointed leaves about two to four inches long, reach a height of some twenty feet, but can be trained horizontally along the face of the wall, when it will clothe a fairly large area. It does not appear to be fastidious as regards soil, but judging from its behaviour in Mr. Armytage Moore's interesting and charming garden at Rowallane, County Down, where the accompanying illustration was taken last summer, it seems happy in a light lime-free loam and in a sheltered corner with a south aspect. There are several other members of the genus, but only two or three appear to be in cultivation, such as *C. integrifolia* and *C. lasioclada*, both Wilson trophies.



THE RARE CLEMATOCLETHRA SCANDENS FROM
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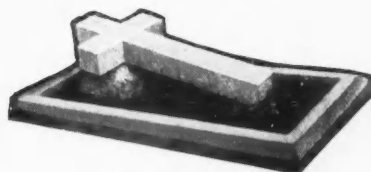
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THE LADIES' FIELD

Some Points of the Spring Fashions

ONE of the most comfortable of things to wear, in London or the country, is a knitted suit; and now that these suits can be both well fitting and smart, it is a good idea to have at least one in your spring wardrobe. The two suits shown on this page are both from Richard Sands of Sloane Street. On the right is a hand-knitted ribbed suit in black wool, with revers and a cut-away line to the jacket; with it goes a white jersey. The jumper suit below is in black stockinette with white spots, and has a white piqué collar and a red belt and buttons.

Among the earliest of the London collections shown this spring was that of Machinka, 36, Dover Street, W.1. This collection includes a very interesting series of black coats and dresses for mourning. Considerable use has been made of soutache braid; one black coat had wide sleeves and tie-ends covered with black soutache and was worn over a dove grey dress which was also trimmed with matching soutache. Among the furs there were many specially suitable for mourning wear; a coat of grey Indian lamb had a luxurious collar of silver fox; and there was another of black Chinese broadtail, as soft and flexible as satin. Among evening dresses there was a very graceful one in black chiffon; the skirt broke out into fullness below the knees, and clusters of white tiger lilies adorned one shoulder and trailed across the skirt.



Philip Harben

BLACK WITH TOUCHES OF WHITE AND RED IN A JUMPER SUIT. From Richard Sands



A HAND-KNITTED SUIT IN BLACK WOOL.
From Richard Sands

For wear later in the spring there was a navy blue and white flowered silk frock, with a crystal-pleated panel down the front and bishop sleeves, which had a navy blue coat to go over it; and a dress and three-quarter length coat of olive green, the dress trimmed with bands of silver and salmon pink round the neck and cuffs. For country wear there was a hip-length coat of brown over a dress of brown and beige diagonal tweed, with a wide belt and buttons of brown leather.

One of the events of the British Industries Fair mannequin parades is to be the showing of models by Isobel of Regent Street, W.1, all made in Courtaulds' interesting new fabric Fibro. This lovely supple material lends itself to all sorts of uses, and has been employed by Isobel for day and evening gowns and for hats and bags. One of the most graceful of these ensembles is in black marocain-backed satin Fibro, a dress and cape with touches of silver at the neck and waist. A very summery ensemble consists of a dress in pinkish cream crêpe Fibro, worn with a hip-length coat of coral crêpe Fibro. An austere black evening gown of ripple satin Fibro has a wide belt of coloured embroidery; and satin, white this time, is again used for a lovely pleated gown with an embroidered design of silver fronds. This new fabric, which can be adapted to so many different types of material, should prove very popular in 1936.

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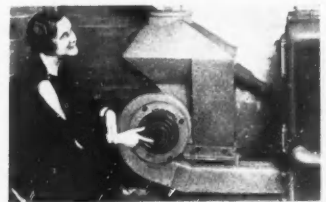
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SOLUTION to No. 316

The clues for this appeared in Feb. 15th issue.

P	A	L	L	I	A	T	E	S	C	H	O	O	L
O	O	M	I	R	E	S	A	V	E	A			
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T	H	E	O	R	Y		P	R	U	D	E	N	C

ACROSS.

- Should this little bird be in Pan's orchestra? (two words)
- He was a patriarch and he was not
- People particularly obnoxious to Mary Tudor
- This course is here reversed
- You must know the ropes to find this word
- Some people are afflicted with weakness here
- Tell me, am I this to my friends?
- Where isinglass comes from
- Waters in flood are sometimes said to be
- The draughtsman's objective
- One of the Muses
- A very ancient writing implement
- Walk
- A frequent accompaniment of meat in less refined circles
- This crow resembles no bird
- Many of us can probably claim these as our ancestors
- A foreign dance
- These move about a great deal, especially at holiday time

DOWN.

- This is usually wrong, but it's right here
- Each King of England has two memorable ones
- Part of some churches
- Muscle
- Musical intervals
- The stand-by of many a modern speculator
- A proverbially indigent animal (two words)
- Condense into drops
- Not to be neglected
- How many a man gets his livelihood
- A very common lodging
- A Frenchman in Paradise
- Condescend
- Baby's bed has been overturned
- "The stag at — had drunk his fill"
- Substantial
- Curses are apt to come home to this
- Often causes tears
- One of the whale family
- Othello for example.

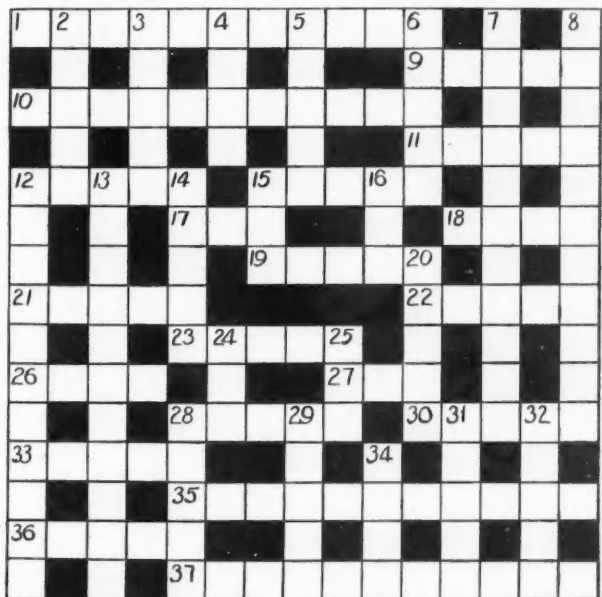
"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 317

A prize of books of the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 317, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 25th, 1936. Readers in Scotland are precluded under the Scottish Acts from participation in this competition..

The winner of Crossword No. 316 is

D. Macqueen, Esq., c/o Messrs. Glyn Mills, Whitehall, S.W.1.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 317



Name

Address

THE PLEASURES OF EXTRAVAGANCE

SOME FRIVOLOUS DRESSING GOWNS FOR THE SPRING

A NEW dressing-gown is a form of extravagance which is particularly delightful, because there is hardly ever any real and immediate need for it, and therefore one has a most pleasant sense of frivolity in getting it. The two dressing-gowns sketched on the right of this page are calculated to give the woman who buys them a most enjoyable feeling of luxury and light-heartedness. One is in an attractive material called summer-ermine cloth, very soft and flexible; Harvey Nichols have it in tea-rose pink and pastel blue. The other one is in brown satin trimmed with panels of lace, and is more of a negligée; it also comes from Harvey Nichols. The set of vest and knickers shown on the left below, also from Harvey Nichols, is in a rose-coloured silk and wool mixture, very comforting in cold weather; there is a leaf pattern in the weave.



(Left) SILK AND WOOL MIXTURE MAKES THIS SET OF VEST AND KNICKERS. (Centre) A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING-GOWN IN SUMMER ERMINE CLOTH. (Right) BROWN SATIN AND LACE IN A NEGLIGEE.

All from Harvey Nichols



COMICAL CREATIONS

IT would be interesting, were it possible, to compute the amount of innocent amusement which has been afforded to the vast majority of the inhabitants of Great Britain during the last fifty years by a succession of creatures having as little "local habitation" as John Doe and Richard Roe of blessed memory, creations of the minds of various artists and exhibited for our enjoyment in newspapers or advertisements.

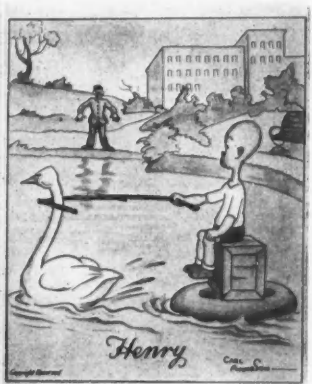
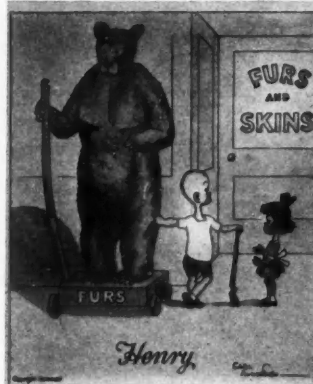
Ally Sloper was an early figure among these comical creations; only the really elderly will recall his potent spell, his large nose, his terrific hat,

and his friends Dook Snook and Tootsie Wootsie and the Other Girls who inhabited their funny world. Since his day we have had many such friends—the irresistible Pip, Squeak and Wilfred, dear Felix, Pop—all enchanting us into the belief that their lives run concurrently with our own but on a so much jollier plane—and that what we see them doing in print to-day is only what they have actually done in their own world yesterday. And now has come Henry, already a general favourite, the apotheosis of all very naughty, very small boys,

drawn by Mr. Carl Anderson and associated with the advertising of the very popular Kensitas cigarettes.

Imagine a small boy endowed with unlimited pluck, luck, and ingenuity, and there you have Henry—what every naughty small boy would like to be, and in his own degree is—and dull indeed would be the mind that his impish pranks did not move to mirth. Whether he is taking "Roo's" place in "Kanga's" pouch, riding a pikephant in rajah-like grandeur, travelling by swan-power, driving in unlawful state in someone else's place, bragging of his big-game shooting, or playing golf according to his own rules, Henry is always Henry, and because he is also every other naughty little boy that ever lived, and so a comment on life itself, this latest comical creation is a worthy successor of his best forerunners.

Messrs. J. Wix and Sons, Limited, of Kenisitas House, London, have produced two very attractive albums to hold the Henry cigarette cards charmingly illustrated with thumbnail sketches of some of his victims and accomplices.



SOME OUT-OF-DOOR INCIDENTS IN THE CAREER OF MR. CARL ANDERSON'S INIMITABLE HENRY

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for this column are accepted AT THE RATE OF 2d. PER WORD prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Monday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS, Etc.—No emptying of cesspools, no solids, no open filter beds; everything underground and automatic; a perfect fertiliser obtainable.—WILLIAM BEATTIE, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster. Tel. Vic. 3120.

DONEGAL HAND-WOVEN TWEED. selected; hand-knit stockings and wader socks. Tweed patterns on request.—MANAGER, Lissadell, Sligo, Irish Free State.

HAND WROUGHT IRON GATES for the Home and Garden ORNAMENTAL GATES from £4 4s. 0d. each.—Please write for New Catalogue to PRATT, SON and SONS, 160, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3. Kensington 1043.

FENCING.—All types of Fencing and Tennis Court Surrounds are described in Catalogue 552, Gates Catalogue 556.—Write BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., Norwich.

SLEEP OUTDOORS and gain in health. Write for Catalogue 548 which illustrates Sleeping Shelters, Sunshine Rooms and Garden Rooms; revolving and fixed designs.—BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., Norwich.

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WE specialise in Bootwipers and Scrapers, bird-feeding tables, humane traps, long nets, etc.—Messrs. "SPADE SCRAPERS," Wappenham, Towcester.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS (continued)

FURS.—Avoid those tortured to death. Buy only those named on the Fur Crusade White List. Also use humane traps for rabbits, moles, rats. Write to Major VAN DER BYL, Wappenham, Towcester.

PERIOD WOOD CARVERS, AND RESTORATIONS, require work.—38, Londesborough Road, N. 16.

WANTED, SINGLE FOUR-WHEELED phaeton, with or without donkey or old pony and harness; for use of invalid lady on small estate. Must be narrow enough for hunting rides through woods. Give full particulars and price.—"A 9670."

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PIGS.—Good feeders, all breeds; cheap. Write for list, WALTER GIDDINGS, Fosterhill, Bedford.

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MISSSES MANN and SHACKLETON pay full value for discarded or misfit clothing, ladies', gentlemen's and children's, furs, linen, plate, jewellery, etc. Offer or P.O. by return for parcels sent. Established 1860.—Fern House, Norbiton, Surrey.

WANTED.—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's left-off Wearing Apparel, Boots, Underclothing, Suits, Dresses, etc. As most of my clients are persons in reduced circumstances, I would appreciate it if you will ask as low a price as possible according to quality of articles sent. Send parcels along and state price required. Cash immediately on delivery.—Station Benfleet, L.M.S. Mrs. Botterill, Station Road, Canvey Island, Essex.

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